orporations could get anything done of him, but he had done nothing for Ward, and it was not fit to live in of the filth and dirty streets. All ents for street improvements were by a contractors' ring and an Alder- and the Aldermen received their e pay. "Hildreth has made big the last four years without any ns of support," said the speaker. id he get it?" Continuing, Mr. d that Hildreth controlled atic party in the ward, and certain e Republican party were in league These Republicans did not care for of their party, but it was their own ey were looking after. Hildreth er to set up the primaries and p the same Republicans in office year. Hildreth was the Alderman ed his own judges, and he expected es to count him in whether he lected him or not. The the judges were already in ian's pocket. The independent should extend further, the speaker egislators should be elected who ge the law in regard to the appoint- ction judges and have the people The movement against Hildreth s, and other clubs were being organ only ones who were in favor y city employés of the Grain In- There were 100 city employés in the four-fifths of the judges would be m this class. Hildreth had voted nances of every railroad company corporations. A good evidence of fact, the speaker said, that he e giving free passes to New Orleans ous individuals. Mears knew he said, who had received these Alderman had also given away e Baltimore & Ohio to numerous The Exposition Company was re- ying rent, and its most enthusiastic was Hildreth. The Seventh Ward resentative, but the corporations icDonald had. Hildreth was the in the Council. They might talk r and Culleton, but they had done r their wards.

Lexel explained how an independent had been successfully carried out s, and William Bachman said they lect a decent Alderman, no matter or what was his nationality.

orry said he was a Republican, but the independent movement, and with the only thing that could put scalawags. It was not only Hil- the Republican leaders who were m, who should be rebuked. It was in the ward that Hildreth had names from which to select the only thing they had to fear was at their nominee would sell out to- understood that men had al- $1,000 to the leaders of the In- party to dictate the nomination, in hey might sell out.

corroborated this statement say- an had gone to his house and stated in man would give $1,000 for the The offer was refused. He did who the man was who wanted the , but he did know the man who ffer, and he knew he was a Hildreth would not mention the man's name. the one who voted an open ticket r ran against Hildreth for the State proposition was made to another ce club that a certain party would thousand for the nomination. ing then adjourned.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

re Board of Trustees met last night, bsent. Bids were opened for the n of the two engine-houses at Hyde South Chicago respectively. There bids, the lowest for the Hyde Park e being $7,300, by M. J. Gallagher, South Chicago engine-house, $7,715, elius.

were refused, as were several pro- l steam fire-engines to the village. nce for the establishment of a ssment Department was passed, oot was appointed Special Assess- ntendent, at a salary of $1,200 per a bond of $5,000.

ract for laying a four-inch water- y-seventh street, between Lake and avenues, was awarded to Halloran $1.18 per foot.

act for the construction of a two- ower in Jefferson avenue, between street and the Midway Plaisance, 2.10 per foot.

s were passed as follows: For the d extending of The Strand and street; for sewer in Forty-eighth Woodlawn avenue 433 feet east. wing polling-places for the coming ion to be held the first Tuesday in elected:

. 1, Village-Hall; No. 2, 3516 Cottage e; No. 3, Indiana avenue and Thirty- No. 4, school-house, Greenwood ave- y-sixth street; No. 5, Oakland ave- northeast corner Ninety-sixth street ial avenue; No. 7, southwest corner nue and One-Hundredth street; No. 8, go hose-house; No. 9, Moise's corner One-Hundred-and-Third street K; No. 10, Social Hall, Grand No. 11, Steinfeldt's store, East No. 12, school-house, Roseland; man Livery-Stable; No. 14, Van der Michigan avenue and One Hundred- street; No. 15, Kensington Police 16, Mrs. Rees' house on extension of avenue; No. 17, Michaelis' store, rner One Hundred and Thirty-fourth dian avenue; No. 18, southwest cor- renth and State streets; No. 19, north- ixty-first and State streets; No. 20, ue's store, on The Strand, South Chi-

for one week.

EVANSTON.

ring the coming week will have its It will be called upon to endure f receptions and parties that will be after today, to continue until the r Lent.

ildgaway will occupy the pulpit at Church this morning.

rgan which has just been erected Church will be dedicated tomor- The services will be conducted Canon Knowles, of Chicago, sup- e Cathedral surpliced choir of that interesting program has been ar- e choir will be entertained later at e of Samuel E. Dunham, Hinman

ons are in progress for a large new the Avenue House. It will be of trimmings, and galvanized iron The dimensions are 82x52 feet, three mansard roof. The first floor will rge reception-room and apartments. staircase will lead through the to the building around an air and light new building will contain between ty rooms finished en suite. evening a festival and ball will be ons Hall by St. Mary's Catholic

J. M. Caldwell has purchased of all of Block 32, North Evanston , for $8,500.

LAKE VIEW.

ongregational Church on the cor- nd Seminary avenues will be ready about two weeks. The Evanston day-School Association will enlarge School street this spring.

l has announced himself as a candi- lection as Supervisor. J. S. Os- r. Newell are also spoken of as for Police Magistrate. Michael saulted Peter Allen, was sent to the ll yesterday morning, the first man nder the contract between the city

RAVENSWOOD.

Episcopal Church is completed and aren will hold service at 4 p. m. se- cial train will leave the city on the n at 3 p. m. and return at 8. A be given in the church Tuesday proceeds to be used in furnishing

GRAND CROSSING.

George Sportmen's Association ontest yesterday for the superi- se-ball badges. The former was and the latter by Frank Barnard.

ANTELOPE IN CHURCH.

(Mo.) *Herald:* Sunday morning a , supposed to belong to Mr. D. M. ed from the premises, and was ne of the numerous cattle that are run at large and browse about nd in other people's front door- antelope fled for safety to Christ d had entered the vestibule frightened lady brandishing and drove it out. The pause to question the innocent as to the nature of its business at it was seeking from the fields of did not volunteer the information o need of prayer, and no sins to uch reflections are will enough in But in this particular emergen- ply said, "Get out of here, you bust yer head!" The address combined had the desired effect.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Madison and Peoria-sts.

Silks! Silks!

BARGAINS

That Eclipse All Previous Offerings.

50 Pcs. 24-Inch Rich Black Lyons Gros Grain Silks,

Worth and sold everywhere for $1.25 to $1.50 per yard, our Special Price

95c yd.

40 Pcs. 23-Inch Rich, Lustrous, and Durable Black Gros Grain Silks at

$1.25 yd.

Usual price, $1.75 to $2.00.

"Colored Gros de Londres."

100 pcs. of these popular Silks in very desirable shades, worth $1.25 per yd; we place them on sale at

75c yd.

"Samples Mailed on Application."

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

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BERMUDAS,

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IN SOUTHERN SEAS.

Finest facilities Ever offered from any city.

New Line from Baltimore Direct only sixty hours. Steamers double the tonnage of those of the older lines, and the LARGEST STEAMERS sailing from American ports for the Bermudas, and the only line of steamers between America and Europe touching at these islands.

The powerful and magnificent Ocean Steamer "NIAGARA," 3,000 Horse Power, of the UNION LINE, will leave Baltimore, in direct connection with the Fast Trains of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., TUESDAY, MARCH 18, making the run to the Bermudas in 60 hours. Return Steamer will leave Bermudas about March 29.

RATES ONLY $30.00 One Way. $50.00 Round Trip, Including Stateroom and Meals.

Accommodations Strictly First-Class. Table Unsurpassed. Attention the Best.

BALTIMORE is the nearest Atlantic port from the West, and the journey to the Bermudas via Baltimore affords the most picturesque R. & O. via WASHINGTON, and by the Steamer down the beautiful Chesapeake Bay, passing Fort McHenry, Fort Carroll, Old Point Comfort, and Fortress Monroe.

For Staterooms and other information telegraph or write to

A. K. LONG,
General Passenger Agent B. & O. R. R.
Baltimore, Md.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Harry Fox & Co. was dissolved Sept. 4, 1883, by the death of Harry Fox. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by the undersigned, surviving partners. The business will be continued by Fitz Simons & Connell, who have purchased the property and plant of the late firm.

CHARLES FITZ SIMONS,
CHARLES J. CONNELL,
Surviving Partners.

Chicago, Feb. 15, 1884.

CONTRACTORS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

FITZ SIMONS & CONNELL,

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Dredging, Docking, Pile Driving, Foundations, Bridges, Canals, Breakwaters, Piers, Etc.

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113 and 115 State-st.,

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At Reasonable Prices.

Over 20 years of the most extensive experience of any house in America warrants the assertion that they produce goods of unsurpassed merits.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES FOR SALE.

New Houses on Ontario-st., east of St. Clair, in full view of the lake; three stories, basement, and high attic, beautifully arranged and well built, Price, $16,000 each. For particulars inquire of

OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st., Room 3.

OPERA

Crush Hats, American, English, and French manufacture. Price, $3.00.

BARNES & CO., Fashionable Hatters, 86 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

SLAVE MARRIAGES.

An Ohio Jury Holds that They Are Not Valid.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—A bigamy case has been in the Common Pleas Court of this county for the last week involving the validity of a slave marriage. Joseph Anderson was married in 1861 to a colored woman living on an adjoining plantation in Virginia, in the customary manner, by the written consent of both masters. After the War they came to Ohio and resided in different parts of the State together, raising three children. Last fall the defendant went back on the partner of his slave-time joys and sorrows, and, becoming enamored of a young colored woman in Toledo, was married to her, soon after which the action was brought. The theory of the prosecution was that the cohabitation of former slaves in this State in such cases ratified what was before only an imperfect obligation, and so the court charged the jury. The defense held that there could be no marriage in slavery, and also showed that Anderson and his alleged first wife had not lived together as man and wife in this State, but merely under a system of concubinage, at the same time denying that even a slave marriage had taken place. The jury, after being out one night, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

GEN. M'KENZIE IMPROVING.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—A San Antonio dispatch to the *News* says: There is a marked improvement in the mental and physical condition of Gen. McKenzie. Col. Terrell, Paymaster of the department, has received a letter from him, written in a clear and concise manner, in reference to some business transactions. The General states that he is improving greatly every day and expects to be able to return to duty soon.

[About the middle of December Gen. McKenzie was temporarily relieved of command of the Department of Texas on account of nervous prostration, and grave fears were entertained that his condition would not improve.]

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1884. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Features of the Inter-State Commerce Bill as Already Agreed Upon.

The Story of the Lasker Resolution Retold—A Mild Snub from China.

Gibson Threatens to Tell All About Star Routes—Opposition to the Trade-Dollar Bill.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

THE COMMERCE COMMITTEE HARD AT WORK ON THE STEWART BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The House Committee on Commerce is proceeding with the bill introduced recently by Stewart, of Vermont, as the basis of its Inter-State-Commerce bill. The Reagan bill has for the most part been voted down by the committee. The only principal feature retained is that which absolutely forbids pooling, and it is expected that at the committee meeting tomorrow a limitation may be put upon that provision of the Reagan bill to the effect that pooling shall be prohibited, the intention, purpose, and effect of which is to raise charges above reasonable rates, or to divide earnings on any other basis than a reasonable accordance with services respectively rendered by the roads or to impair reasonable competition. This is designed to allow pooling which assumes to have a contrary purpose. The Stewart bill embraces many features of the bill introduced by Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, and resembles in some respects the Henderson Commission bill of former Congresses. The basis of these bills—for they are nearly all alike—is the bill which sets forth the commission plan of Adams, of Massachusetts. They differ for the most part in detail. The House committee at its meeting yesterday adopted the Stewart bill, so far as Sec. 9, with the exceptions hereafter indicated. The remainder of the bill, which relates more to the machinery of administration, will probably be agreed upon at the meeting tomorrow.

THE AGREEMENTS REACHED.

The features of the parts of the bill as already agreed upon as they will be reported to the House are these:

First—That all charges for transportation between the States shall be reasonable.

Second—That there shall be no discriminating rates in favor of one individual as against another for like and contemporaneous service, the language being, "for like and contemporaneous service in the carrying, receiving, delivering, storing, or handling the same under substantially similar circumstances"; that there shall be no discrimination in the facilities for carrying, storing, or handling property; and that the service shall be performed with equal expedition, and that there shall be no interruption to prevent the carriage of property from being treated as one continuous carriage from the place of shipment to destination. The phrase "under similar circumstances" marks the radical difference between the principle of the Reagan bill and the bill which the committee will report. The Reagan bill absolutely forbids discriminations; the bill which the committee will report has this qualifying clause, which the railroads may construe for themselves until the courts shall interpret it. This is, of course, a very radical difference. It is of doubtless pleasure a provision destructive of the principle of the Reagan bill as to the long and short haul.

Third—That there shall be no rebates nor no drawbacks given one person which under similar circumstances are not allowed to all other persons. This does not absolutely forbid rebates, owing to the qualifications of similar circumstances.

Fourth—There shall be no pooling. The Reagan feature as to pooling is more nearly preserved than any other feature of his bill.

Fifth—That the law shall apply to one substantially continuous carriage, no matter over how many railroads freight may pass.

Sixth—That any railroad company violating the act shall be liable to the person injured in actual damages. The provision of the bill which provided for three times the actual damages is stricken out, as is the whole of the eighth section, which provided that any corporation violating the act should be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a large fine, and that it should be the duty of the District Attorneys of the United States to prosecute criminal proceedings for such violations. This measure of damages seems to be no greater than that allowed at common law, and the criminal penalty, which Reagan considered would alone make the law effective, is stricken out.

POINTS NOT YET SETTLED.

The remaining provisions of the bill upon which the committee has still to act are:

In regard to the commission the bill provides for the appointment of three members, one of whom shall be experienced in law and a second in railroad business, the principal office to be in Washington. The proposed Board of Commissioners is required to inquire into that method of railroad management known as pooling, and state the results of its inquiry in the first annual report, and whether, and if so what, legislation is expedient. The commission is empowered to investigate charges against railroads, and, if satisfied that the proposed law has been violated, it should serve notice on the railroad company to desist from such violation. If, after sixty days, the company refuses to desist from such violation on application of the District-Attorney to the United States Circuit Court in the name of the aggrieved party it shall be the duty of the court to grant an order upon the railroad company to show cause why it should not be enjoined and restrained against the continuance of such violation.

FOREIGN COMPLICATIONS.

GERMAN IGNORANCE OF AMERICAN POLITICS—HISTORY OF THE LASKER RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The latest dispatches from Berlin indicate that German public writers are quite as ignorant as to the political conditions in this country as they assume the House of Representatives to have been as to the relations of Lasker to the dominant party in Germany. The suggestion of Bismarck's organ that the resolution had a political meaning shows dense ignorance as to the circumstances connected with the passage of the resolution. The facts are simply these: Representative Thomas Ochiltree, of Texas, has for a constituent a Mr. Lasker, who is a brother of the deceased German statesman. From this fact Mr. Ochiltree was much in the company of Herr Lasker when here, and when he heard the announcement of his death he was shocked. He thought to express his personal regret, to show his appreciation of the member of the German Parliament, and to also manifest his regard for one of his own constituents by the resolution which he introduced. The resolution was presented early in the day while many of the Representatives were not present. The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs was absent. The resolution attracted little attention. Probably its peculiar phraseology, which unquestionably caused the main objection of Bismarck, was not noticed, and no one voted against it. The proceeding was one of those customary careless, unconsidered matters so frequently done by request, which are regarded by the House as no concern to any one but the mover of the resolution, and to which it would be an unfriendly act to object. The Lasker resolution had no deeper political meaning than that. The House spent less time in considering it than it has taken to write this explanation, and it meant absolutely nothing to the vast majority of the Representatives except a resolution of respect to a man assumed to occupy high and honorable station in his own country, who had lately been a visitor here. The fact that he has been an aggressive leader of the opposition to the party of the Government, that he had been regarded as one of the most conspicuous of Bismarck's enemies, was a fact which was probably not known to fifty members of the House. The suggestion, therefore, of Bismarck's organ that the resolution was a part of a plan to secure votes from any class of citizens is an exhibition of ignorance.

It is said that some of the leading Republicans and Democrats are now considering whether or not they can properly decline to receive the resolution when it shall be returned from Bismarck.

ANOTHER REBUFF.

The snub from Bismarck is not the only rebuff which the House has received in its attempts to legislate on foreign matters. It has just received in a much more courteous way a very direct cut from the Chinese Government. There is now pending before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs a very stringent bill by which it is proposed to amend the Chinese-Restriction act, and to provide more exacting regulations as to passports which are given to certain classes of Chinese. The Chinese Government, through its Embassador here, has just sent a communication to Congress in which it says that, in view of the agitation of this subject by the American Congress, the Chinese Government has determined not to give any certificates to Chinamen of that class, and not to permit any to embark for the United States.

STAR ROUTES.

SEVERAL GENTLEMEN SEEM TO HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—E. John Ellis, of Louisiana, promises to rise to a personal explanation in the House tomorrow in relation to a rehash of an old story as to the star-route matter. Mr. A. M. Gibson, who is also attacked in the same article, publishes a card in which he says, referring to these charges:

"Their falsity as well as the malice that inspired them will in due season be made apparent. At the proper time and in my own way I will make known the true inwardness of the so-called star-route prosecutions. It will be what the late Horace Greeley called 'mighty interesting reading.' Some of the performances of people who have long enjoyed peculiar relations with the editor of the New York *Sun* will be disclosed. Those who know me do not doubt my ability to take care of myself as well as punish my enemies."

Senator Kellogg says as to the same general publication:

"That statement that J. D. Adams in the star-route case is a nom de plume for William Pitt Kellogg grows out of the blunder of an ignorant detective. He came across the name of J. D. Adams in the papers, did not know that J. D. Adams was a rich merchant in Little Rock, Ark., whose autograph was on the contract as surety, and so to drag me in wrote as a footnote, 'Nom de plume, W. P. K.' It'll amuse Adams when he sees it."

It is understood that Special-Inspector Woodward is ready to go before the committee and tell everything he knows about the alleged plan to steal the star-route papers from the Post-Office Department safe, which he frustrated.

TRADE-DOLLARS.

OPPOSITION TO THE BILL FOR THEIR RETIREMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The men in the House who are anxious to promote by every means the coinage of standard silver dollars will offer violent opposition to the bill reported by the Coinage Committee for the retirement and recoinage of the trade-dollar. Chairman Bland is expected to lead the opposition, which will be mainly directed against the sections providing that trade-dollars shall be received in payment of customs and other public dues to the United States, and that the trade-dollars thus paid in and those received in exchange for standard dollars shall be deducted from the amount of silver bullion required to be bought and coined by the act of 1878. The opponents of the bill expect that most of the outstanding trade-dollars will find their way into the Treasury under the first provision mentioned. The result will be that after recoinage they will be added to the silver hoard in the Treasury vaults, whereas if exchanged directly for standard dollars the silver advocates seem to think the amount of silver in actual circulation would be increased. But the provision requiring that the trade-dollars received and exchanged shall be counted as a part of the purchases of silver bullion is the most objectionable to the men who care very little whether or not the silver the Government coins circulates. For that matter they would not object to the coining of more trade-dollars. What they want is a Government market for the output of the silver-mines of the United States. It is estimated in the report of the Commissioner that the amount of trade-dollars to be received and exchanged will be about $7,000,000.

TRAINING SOLDIERS.

SCHEME FOR ESTABLISHING A PREPARATORY SCHOOL AT WEST POINT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—Representative Belford will tomorrow introduce in the House a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to establish at West Point a preparatory school for training candidates for admission to the Military Academy. It provides for the appointment of candidates in the same manner as cadets are now appointed, and for the erection of suitable building in the vicinity of West Point for a preparatory school, at a cost not exceeding $200,000. Candidates will be examined by proper boards in the districts where they reside, and will not be subjected to further preliminary examination by officers of the Military Academy. Candidates admitted shall have the same pay allowed cadets, and the Secretary of War is authorized to detail an instructor for the institution.

NOTES.

Eulogies in memory of the late Representative Haskell will be delivered Thursday.

Members of the Ways and Means Committee say they will have the Tariff bill prepared so it may be reported to the House within ten days.

Friends of the bill providing for an extension of the bonded-whisky period will make an effort to have that measure considered this week.

Senator Logan's mail now averages 300 letters daily, and three stenographers are required to attend to it. This is a much larger mail than is received at the White House, and $50 a week is required for postage.

Two gentlemen claim to have it directly from Mr. Blaine's lips that he is not a candidate before the Chicago Convention. One is Chaffee, of Colorado, and the other James W. Husted, of New York, both of whom were in Washington last week.

There promises to be some further talk in Congress about Hewitt and the O'Donnell resolution, and Hewitt will doubtless precipitate the matter. Young Belmont says that he is ready to reply and to maintain that Hewitt's conduct, even on his own theory, was not justifiable. Belmont's authority for his original statement as to Hewitt was the British Minister.

Senator Pendleton, speaking of the civil-service outlook, says that, while he favors civil-service reform, still he believes the present system defective, and that further safeguards are necessary to make it certain that the offices shall only be given to competent persons. He says, however, that his experience shows that unquestionably the mass of the people regard the offices as belonging to the sovereign power.

In the House of Representatives two important measures—the Pleuro-Pneumonia bill and Naval Appropriation bill, the discussion of which was entered upon in Committee of the Whole two or three weeks ago—still await final action. One or both, it is believed, will be passed the present week. These measures out of the way, the bill for the relief of American shipping, which is next in point of importance before the Committee of the Whole, may be taken up for consideration. Only one of the thirteen regular annual appropriation bills—the Military Academy—has yet been acted upon by the House.

In the Senate the bill to provide for the construction of additional steel cruisers for the navy has been made the special order for today at 2 o'clock. Inasmuch, however, as the Banking bill was not disposed of last week the special order will doubtless be set aside temporarily. It was supposed the discussion of the Banking bill would be concluded last Thursday, and it appeared on adjournment that it had nearly run it course. It is not improbable, however, that the effect of the rest of three days may manifest itself in a renewal of the efforts to amend the measure, and that the debate may run along several days.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"Be Not Overcome of Evil, but Overcome Evil with Good."

This Was the Text from Which the Famous Brooklyn Divine Preached Yesterday.

Comparisons Between the Old and New Testaments—Ancient Barbarities—Modern Civilization.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Mr. Beecher spoke from the text:

Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good.—*Romans, xii., 21.*

He said: To perform acts of kindness toward men for the sake of heaping coals of fire on their heads is to pervert the whole spirit of this passage. There is a case in which obedience would be rank disobedience. But where on the altar a fire is kindled and the incense thrown upon it and the offering consumed the coals mean something far more than where they are employed by a tormentor or persecutor. You consume, as it were, on the very altar of his head the offense he has committed by the fire of your kindness. The Old Testament was a book originally recording the dealings of God with a savage people. Men lived almost wholly in their animal natures. The imagination, the poetic form of thought, superstition as a form of religion, and a certain amount of mechanical and physical development towards civilization existed; but, after all, the great motive powers of human life were animal. They were not necessarily worse for that. If in appropriate degree and limitation, they were not without eminent humanities. The Old Testament is a record of experience, not a book of invention. It records what was found out, lived out, thought out. And in the unfolding of the histories it contains there was much that was right and much that was wrong. It shows the feeble endeavors of men to rise to higher humanity, civilization, and spirituality. There were here and there rare strokes as beautiful as in the New Testament; yet the use of hatred and the toleration of hatred is very striking in the Old Testament.

BARBARITY OF PRIMITIVE MAN.

The wars by which the nations wrought all manner of mischief with each other, the permission of war, the nature of the wars, the cruelty of the patriarchs, and their deceptions, their lies, the shocking slaughter of original inhabitants of the land—you can alleviate it a little, but it remains a sad illustration of primitive human nature. The most you can say is that there were no prisons then and no exchange of prisoners, no means for taking captives. It lay between making slaves of prisoners or destroying them, and to many nations was the very worst mischief of all, because a mischief of heathenism in those early days was their corruption of morals. They could not take into their families either as slaves or as wives the women of the nations conquered by them without being themselves utterly misled and corrupted. But when you have said all this you have said very little in excuse, and the history of exterminations that were practiced under the prophets and leaders shocks the sensibilities developed under the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Nevertheless, in early times men were so nearly like animals that these very impulses of combativeness and destructiveness were the means of self-preservation, as in the lower creation. Without legal protection, every man carried his life in his hand. He needed not only to be alert, quick, but in sudden dangers he needed the power of instantly storming storms with storms and defend himself by immediate physical overthrow, if necessary, of all brought against him.

SOCIETY PROVIDES MEANS OF PROTECTION.

It is understood that, as society provides means of protection, the necessity of that diminishes; but, alas! the impulse does not disappear, for combativeness and destructiveness are the energies which underlie all the higher intellectual and moral feelings. A man that has a strong, basilar impulse of this kind may use it in and of itself by anger or violence or he may put it under his intellectual processes, and they will have a striking, forcible power that is given them by these strong impulses. A man may have a mild, languid conscience, like a rain in October day, that ripens nothing; or, if he has combative energy, it will give to his conscience an edge and cutting power that makes it regent. A man may have a sweet, good nature that is full of nothing but moonshine; or, if he has an energetic and all-informing power beneath, it will make his benevolence walk to and fro down the earth in effective benefaction.

THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS COMPARED.

The New Testament is in some respects as the blossom of the Old, but in some respects as unlike the Old as the fruit is unlike the root. In the Old Testament is defense; in the New, suffering. Rather than redress wrong by force, suffer it. The acting force is no longer basilar, but coronal.

"Bless them that curse you. If ye love them that love you, what merit have ye?" To muster forgive your enemies' faults, not only seven times seven times, but forever, continually, just as God has to do to you. The distinctive doctrine of the New Testament, its genius, is that kindness is the true way of working against evil. But are we not told to abhor evil? Yes; but is there a passage that says abhor a wicked man? Entertain moral repugnance for evil, but when you come to act against it in the case of a human being then the weapons are not to be carnal. Overcome it with good. But is it possible? Can we separate it so that we hate evil and not the evil-doer? Well, where the evil surpasses ordinary measures, where, as it were, the flash of the evil is close upon the person himself, I suppose it is lawful for a man to pay back to the Old Testament for a little while. If I wake in the night and hear my child crying in the hands of a murderer, I shall work by the law of hatred just long enough to kill him. But I must not cherish it. The preservation of life under emergency is one thing, but a man's steadfast career in this combative world, where he is one of God's soldiers to build up the Kingdom in which dwelleth righteousness, is another thing.

OVERCOME EVIL WITH GOOD.

And as civilization grows more protective men are relieved from the necessity of physical force and the New Testament law becomes practicable. Overcome evil with good. But can we help hating the thoroughly wicked? Yes. I don't suppose anybody is so wicked as the man that hates and persecutes you and follows you up spitefully. And yet Christ says pray for him, love him, and that settles the controversy. The wrong and the wrongdoer are separated in many instances. Is there any one more disgusted with meanness than the mother when she sees her child, in a moment of weakness, do bad things? She hates it because it is in her son, whom she wishes to be noble. But she does not cease to love him; and that which the mother does is the type of what human nature ought to do.

Abhor evil, cleave to the good. But, also, be not overcome of evil. Never let wickedness seem anything but evil. Never get used to it, never lose repugnance for it. We are in our time so complicated in interests of every kind that the tendency to conciliate and have sympathy for doubtful things is very strong. We lose the sense of what is clearly right in what is profitable, and what is best in a spurious sense of charity. We ought never to let the line between evil and good be covered up or rubbed out. The sensitiveness of conscience ought to be kept sharp. It is true also in public affairs. The sentiment has prevailed that in politics the morality of the household or church should and could not be enforced. Now, there is a sharp distinction to be made between what is expedient and what is right or wrong in public affairs. When you are obliged to go through the operation of convincing and winning men that have power in their hands, you can't carry an ideal suddenly into execution. But we need not therefore sit down and accept the concrete results of affairs as we find them; and if, by reason of men's ignorance, you can't lift them visibly, take what steps you can and have faith in the future. You can't make a tree blossom all at once by building a fire under the leaves.

DOCTRINAL DIFFERENCES.

Above all things, have indulgence in doctrinal differences. Nowhere should men be more tolerant than in church matters. Orthodoxy and heterodoxy should be more patient. Not in politics or business quarrels has there been more violence than in ecclesiastical institutions. Thank God that there are many obscure pure holy men and women in the churches underneath the leaders, underneath the men that throw aside all charity for the sake of institutions, destroy Christ under the plea of taking care of Him. The precepts of Christ in the New Testament are not all that we have. We have His example, which is more wonderful. The precepts have been growing toward His declarations from the earliest day of the Old Testament. The most beautiful lesson is that when He said a thing He did it. While He enjoined humility, He was humble. While He declared that the man who stood highest was the man that was willing to go lowest, He went to the very bottom. And that which was true of the Savior was imitated by the disciples. And to do so demands great force and fullness of moral character. It is necessary not only to be patient with evil, but to overcome it. Have you the power? Have you the goodness? It must be not languid, low-toned, but positive. This only can overcome evil.

REFORMERS.

Who are ordained to be reformers? We have an example of one kind of reformers in the story of the disciples going up to Jerusalem. When the Samaritan would not accommodate them, saying, "You don't belong to my church," the disciples wanted Jesus to let them call down fire to burn the man. There were reformers for you! It is easy to hate evil and yet not love good. No man is a reformer according to the New Testament, yet God employs us with all our imperfections. To hate evil and to love truth come from two different sides of the brain. A man hates error with the bottom of his brain; he loves truth with the top of his brain; and a man is not necessarily therefore a wise leader or safe for the church to follow because he storms against those whom he thinks are in error and is active in church troubles. No man ever made a single thing grow by the storms of winter, and nothing can prevent things growing by the sweet drawings and the silences of the summer. I would to God that I could exemplify this subject by my life as I can by my words, but I am in the same condition in which you are—rebuked every day that I know better than I do. Alas for our infirmity, our sinfulness! I know that now and then, on the other hand, when I gush forth in a great public crisis, when I insist upon it that we are to overcome evil with good, that I have been reproached for having the mush of magnanimity. So little do men understand the genial, sweet, plying genius of Christianity that when they see it they do not know the difference between an angel and an owl, and call it false tameness. I bemoan my own great partiality in the wrong direction. I love the ideal nevertheless, and I press forward toward the prize for the mark of my high calling in Christ Jesus; and let us all from this day adopt the motto, in your store, your office, your house, and let your children read it in you, "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good."

AN AGED WIFE'S CRIME.

A New York Woman Convicted of Murdering Her Husband—Affecting Scene in Court.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—"Murder in the first degree," was the verdict pronounced at 11:15 last night at Morrisville, in Madison County, at the close of the trial of Mrs. Angenette B. E. Haight, for the murder of her husband at De Ruyter, Feb. 27, 1883. The trial had lasted for two weeks, and aroused more interest than any other murder trial in New York State for years. The age of the prisoner—62 years—her former reputation, the circumstances of the murder, and its motive, all caused a great deal of excitement. Mrs. Haight is the first woman tried for murder in the first degree in this State for many years. Mrs. Haight did not waver nor exhibit any signs of emotion when the verdict was announced. The women in court sobbed and cried, and two of them went into hysterics and had to be carried out. District-Attorney Wilson then, with tears rolling down his cheeks, moved the immediate sentence of the prisoner. There was no objection on the part of the prisoner, but Justice Murray said he would not pronounce it till 10:30 a. m. Monday. It is alleged that Mrs. Haight caused the death of her two other husbands and her father, all of whom had made wills in her favor. The dying statement of Mr. Haight was the only evidence introduced by the prosecution.

[Soon after 3 o'clock the morning of Feb. 27, 1883, a bullet was fired into the brain of George W. Haight. He lived a few days in a dazed condition. Immediately after the shooting suspicion fastened on his wife, mainly on account of her extreme anxiety to have the insurance companies in which Haight held policies notified of his fatal approach to death. Mr. Haight was Mrs. Haight's third husband. The others were alleged to have died mysteriously after making wills in her favor. Haight married her in opposition to the wishes of his friends. She soon began to importune him to get some life-insurance, and he took out several policies, and at the time of his death had about $18,000 insurance in his wife's name. About a year previously he became somewhat worried over her anxiety for more insurance. He allowed some of the premiums to go unpaid, but Mrs. Haight promptly sent on the money. He finally secured a position as traveling agent, and was away from home most of the time. In February, 1883, he was apart with his wife in De Ruyter. Mrs. Haight had become quite helpless from rheumatism and kept a servant. While at home he became so suspicious of his wife that he did not dare to drink his tea. Despite this he continued to live with her. The fatal night Mr. and Mrs. Haight retired as usual. About 3 a. m. the servant heard a pistol-shot. She hurried to their sleeping-room and found Mrs. Haight leaning over the side of the bed looking at a bullet-hole in Haight's temple. She seemed but little alarmed, and said that Haight had committed suicide. She did not desire a physician to be called, but the servant summoned Dr. Truman. Haight remained in a semi-conscious state for three or four days, and finally died. At his own request he was removed to the home of his uncle. He made an ante-mortem statement the same day that he was shot. It was to the effect that both retired as usual. At 3 a. m. he was awakened and saw Mrs. Haight coming toward him with a cloth in her hand. Before he had time to rouse himself she produced a revolver from the cloth and fired a bullet into his brain.]

TROUBLE IN THE CHURCH.

A Colored Minister Suspended from His Pastorate on a Charge of Immoral Conduct.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The Rev. William Wilson, a prominent colored preacher of the Methodist Protestant Church and President of the district that includes Baltimore City and County, has been suspended from his pastorate and from his Presidency on the ground of immorality. The charge was preferred against him by the Trustees of his church, which is located in Baltimore County, near Towson. The charge is that he took a woman, a member of his congregation, to a house of ill-repute in this city. The trial was appointed for last Friday, and that day a committee of five colored clergymen went to the church, but found it locked and the pastor was not about. They then returned to the city, heard the evidence of witnesses on both sides, declared the pastor guilty of the charges, and officially suspended him. They declared his pulpit vacant, and appointed the Rev. W. H. See pastor of the church. Wilson declares that the verdict is not justified by the facts, and refuses to give up the church. It is likely the case will go to the courts.

IOWA'S LEGISLATURE.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The Senate held a lonesome session today, only twenty-eight of the fifty members being present. Bills were passed conferring upon Des Moines power to appoint a City Marshal, to limit the bounty on wild animals to $5, and to tax dogs 50 cents and $1 each, according to sex. It is estimated that this law will produce $150,000 to the State.

CRIME IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The criminal classes reaped a rich harvest Saturday night, carnival visitors from the North being the victims and several thousand dollars their spoil. Mayor Behan has taken all the deadfalls where these criminals resort under his protection by issuing gamblers licenses and collecting a specified monthly fee. It is probable a resort will be had to hemp to rid the town of these outlaws.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Southern Methods Further Illustrated in the Copiah County Trials—Getting Even.

A Sample of Western Bourbon Brag—An Interesting Talk with Editor McCullagh.

Gov. Hamilton's Fondness for Letter-Writing and Its Results in Will County.

COPIAH.

SATURDAY'S TESTIMONY.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—[Special.]—In the Copiah County investigation today John D. Hall testified to the political standing of the Mississippi press in these demonstrations.

L. O. Bridewell lives in Copiah County. Is a lawyer. Has always been a Democrat, but had no politics now. Was a staff officer on Gen. Hardee's staff in the Confederate army. Witness thought the Democratic and Republican parties in the county had been nearly of equal strength, but that since 1879 the Democratic party has been losing voters rapidly. Witness compared the figures of results in elections of various years to show this. Thinks 600 voters have left the Democratic party and gone over to the opposition in Copiah. Witness knows A. W. Burnett. His family is one of the oldest and best in Mississippi. In Claiborne County the reputation of A. M. Burnett is good. Witness knows nothing against him. Witness knew Print Matthews. He had the courage of his convictions. Believe Matthews was a generous and manly fellow. Witness believed that the Independent ticket in the last election was really elected.

Capt. S. D. Wright testified to Print Matthews' settlement with the county as Sheriff.

J. M. Graff testified to the violent language of Ras Wheeler in a public speech and the shooting of Frank Hayes and his wife.

G. E. Matthews, a brother of J. P. Matthews, saw Wheeler on the street after he had killed witness' brother. Wheeler and several others with him had guns. Witness had seen no disposition on the part of the people of Copiah to punish the murderer, and witness doubts if he will be punished.

J. B. Middleton testified to having had several joint discussions with the Democrats, who finally ordered him out of

choose Congressional committeemen, claiming that it is entirely outside of his jurisdiction. As many of the wards have half a dozen Republican clubs they point out that half a dozen different committees might be chosen, all possessing equal authority and acting under the same call, and the general opinion now is that contesting delegations may knock at the door of the National Convention.

In the Third District the "Big Four," having already made out the slate, are busily engaged in balancing themselves on the fence and denying what their intentions are and are not. Congressman Davis is at Washington seeking to avoid committing himself further than was done when he held up the direful figures of the Democratic majority in Cook County before the State Central Committee.

The North Side is usually a little slow, and the Fourth District Committee is not yet organized. The members are in no hurry to get together, because a fight over the Congressional nomination is hanging over them, two persons living in the Eighteenth Ward having a longing to relieve Congressman Adams from further services. But since the other districts have started the ball rolling it is probable the Fourth will fall into line and a preliminary meeting will be held in a week or ten days. As ex-Congressman Farwell is believed to keep his grip on the Fourth District it is not likely that Senator Logan's friends will count as confidently on it as on the other districts.

In the heavy gunning that has been done for Presidential candidates the light shots of the Gubernatorial skirmish have not been heard, but there are signs of activity pending the meeting of the County Central Committee to call the primaries. Gov. Hamilton's friends refuse to believe that Cook County is altogether in the hands of the enemy, and what influence the grain-inspection office can exert is making itself felt on the West and South Sides. The Governor's appointees in the West Park Board are also throwing themselves into the breach in his behalf.

WISCONSIN.

LIEUT.-GOV. FIFIELD SAYS THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF THAT STATE WILL GO FOR FAIRCHILD.

Lieut.-Gov. Fifield, of Wisconsin, said yesterday at the Tremont that there was no doubt of ex-Gov. Lucius Fairchild having the Wisconsin delegation to the National Republican Convention. They would present his name and do what they could to push him. It was generally understood that Gov. Rusk would be renominated; in fact, the present Administration would be almost certain to succeed itself. It had been thought that only one State Convention would be held to nominate a State ticket and elect delegates to the National Convention, but now it has been virtually decided not to nominate State officers before August.

He did not think the prohibition question would prove a source of trouble this year. Such side issues always disappeared in a National election, and he scarcely believed that the temperance people would run a ticket.

Gov. Fifield was talking to a friend, and not to a reporter, and his friend repeated and indorsed his views.

ADVANCE NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

WHAT THE ILLINOIS CANDIDATES ARE DOING

The time for county conventions is rapidly approaching. But for the floods several would probably have been called before this in Southern Illinois, where the ball generally opens first. As it is, the Republicans of Greene and Brown Counties are apt to lead off, the County Committee in the former meeting Wednesday and that in the latter Friday of this week for the purpose of calling the county conventions in those counties.

Capt. Rowell, of the Fourteenth Congressional District, is likely to get a nomination without any opposition. To the Bloomington *Pantagraph's* statement that "in McLean County there is but one sentiment on the question, and a unanimous delegation for Rowell may be counted on whenever the convention is held," the Clinton *Public* adds: "We can say the same for De Witt County. We have yet to hear of a Republican who is opposed to Capt. Rowell's renomination. For years the Captain has been a favorit in this county, and two years ago, at our county convention, his candidacy was heartily indorsed by every delegate. As there is no opposition to the Captain in any county in the district, his nomination may be set down as a foregone conclusion.

Peoria Democrats are very confident that the Democratic State Convention will be held in that city, and are making extensive preparations to receive and entertain the Democratic State Committee which is to meet there March 6. The Democratic National Committee has followed the Republican precedent in choosing Chicago, and there is a feeling abroad that the State Committee will do likewise and send the State Convention to Peoria. Though it may be Carter Harrison's wish to have two conventions, in order that he may pull his second string at the second in case he fails to become the tail to the National ticket, the prevailing Democratic sentiment seems to be against it. The tide has set in, and the rank and file of the party in Illinois apparently intend to run the matchless demagog of the Union for Governor. Morrison's higher ambitions will harmonize with this plan to put Harrison at the head of the State ticket and the Morrison influence will work to that end. It is naturally opposed to the two-convention idea, in order to close up all possible gaps, and in that opposition will be enlisted the conservative Bourbon element which is against all doubtful innovations on party customs, to say nothing of those whose constituents will frown upon the suggestion of two conventions and the attendent double expense.

It is rather early for the legislative candidates to be prancing around, but for all that several are "announcing" themselves in various parts of the State. Capt. M. B. Thompson, of Urbana, and John L. Ray, of Champaign, for instance, are Republican candidates for the Senate from the Thirtieth District, and Capt. W. W. Lowdermilk, of Auburn, Sangamon County, wants to be the Republican member of the House from the Thirty-ninth. H. C. Cleaveland, of Rock Island, a member of the last House from the Twenty-first, would like to experience Mr. Cleaveland's experience in Springfield last winter, especially during those stormy times when he and a few other Republicans attempted to outdo certain Democratic sons of Belial in their devotion to Mr. Rock were not of the pleasantest character, but for some reason or other the Rock-Islander would fain go to the wicked Capital again. The announcement that the Hon. Thomas Nowers Jr., of Henry, in the same district, is a candidate for reelection to the House is likely to be received with general favor. The venerable Archer, of Pike, "Father of the Constitution," etc., seems to have changed his mind and will try to go back to the Senate, while J. W. Johnston and W. R. Williams, of the same county, will stand in his way for the Democratic nomination. Dr. W. F. Calhoun is again likely to be De Witt's Representative at Springfield.

Congressman Ellwood, of the Fifth District seems to have made himself solid with the powers in his district in a way that practically assures his return this fall, even if it were not for the custom of rewarding with a second term a Congressman who has served his constituents well during his first. Congressman Ellwood met a good many people at the recent conference of the State Central Committee who voted for him in 1882, including some of his then rivals, and the Sycamore *Republican*, which is published where he lives and presumably speaks by the card, says: "Over 100 active Republicans from the Fifth District were present, and in canvassing the future there was a universal expression of opinion in favor of the reelection of our present Congressman, the Hon. Reuben Ellwood. We understand that Mr. Hopkins and State-Senator Evans both declined to be candidates for the nomination this year, and that Mr. Ellwood was as plain and emphatic in saying he should not be a candidate two years hence." The Republicans of the Fifth District are a much happier family this year than they were in 1882, when they engaged in a spirited contest which retired Congressman Sherwin. The next tug will come in 1886, when Evans and Hopkins will probably wrestle for the delegation from Kane, and the other counties in the district, barring De Kalb, will probably be heard from with candidates of their own.

PRESIDENTIAL SPECULATIONS.

AGAINST BOTH ARTHUR AND LOGAN.

Buffalo *Express* (Rep.): A contest between Mr. Arthur and Gen. Logan would not be great; it would be little. The fact that they are opposed to each other is satisfactory; it renders them both harmless. But it will not take one to defeat the other. Unless the country and the party are sadly misrepresented at Chicago, they will both sink to the insignificance to which they are justly entitled.

WON'T STAND ARTHUR.

Council Bluffs (Ia.) *Nonpareil* (Rep.): The Hon. O. L. Wolcott, of Trumbull County, Ohio, a leading Republican of Garfield's old district, says that Arthur will not be acceptable to the Western Reserve people; that, while the people recognize in him a President by accident, they are not willing that the bullet of Guiteau shall create a President from the people for the coming term. Mr. Wolcott may rest assured he is not the only Republican who holds this view, nor is the Western Reserve the only country where this idea obtains.

THE EDMUNDS BOOM.

Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press and Times:* There have been some notable utterances of opinion and preference in Massachusetts in respect to Presidential candidates lately. The Congressional delegation is almost solid in favor of Senator Edmunds as a candidate for the Presidency. Representative Whiting, of Holyoke, says: "Out my way the feeling is strong toward Mr. Edmunds. He has always been popular with us, and never more so than now. In 1880 our part of the State was decidedly anti-Grant and for Edmunds. This year Mr. Edmunds is equally preferred to Mr. Arthur, and this is so among the masses of the people." As to the press, the advocacy of Senator Edmunds' candidacy by the Boston *Herald*, the Boston *Transcript*, the Springfield *Republican*, and other papers of less note is familiar.

GEN. BEAVER SAYS ARTHUR CANNOT BE NOMINATED.

Interview with Gen. Beaver, late Cameron candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia *Press:* I haven't any candidate for the Presidency. Edmunds has many elements of strength, and would make a safe President. Logan is also strong. Arthur, if nominated and elected, would make a better President next term than this, and that is saying a good deal; but the sentiment for him is negative rather than positive, and he probably cannot be nominated.

A NEW YORK CANDIDATE NEVER SUCCEEDS.

Dubuque (Ia.) *Telegraph:* It is a noteworthy fact that of all the six New-Yorkers nominated to carry that State since 1830, not one has been inaugurated President of the United States. Van Buren, nominated for reelection in 1840, was beaten by a Western candidate, Gen. Harrison. McClellan, nominated to carry New York, in 1864 was beaten by a Western candidate, Abraham Lincoln. Seymour, of New York, was beaten in 1868 by the Western candidate, Grant. Horace Greeley, of New York, was beaten in 1872 by the same Western candidate, Gen. Grant. S. J. Tilden, of New York, nominated in 1876, was defeated by a Western candidate, R. B. Hayes. Gen. Hancock, nominated in 1880 as a resident of New York, was beaten by the Western candidate, James A. Garfield, although it was almost a certainty that it would go Democratic. Since 1836 New York has four times helped to elect Western candidates over New-Yorkers. This historical record will bear thinking over by Republicans and Democrats.

WARNERMILLER AND ARTHUR.

Albany Correspondence Boston *Herald:* Senator Miller intends to make a trial of strength with President Arthur in the State, and is in shape to avail himself of district representation and an unfranchised choice of delegates against the idea of mechanism, which the people of the State cannot yet dissociate from the idea of Arthur's renomination. It is conceded on all hands that Mr. Miller has intrenched himself in a position which makes his support indispensable to President Arthur or any man who desires the New York vote at the Chicago convention. Whether or not endeavors have been made to turn the hostility of "the boys" to Arthur in a direction to strengthen the hand of Senator Miller cannot of course be directly ascertained, but uncertainty in regard to the disposition of the city delegation toward Arthur is now freely expressed where it was counted certain for him in December. It may be set down now for a certainty that Arthur cannot receive the serious united support of the State, and that in time a large portion of the New York delegation, and possibly a majority, will go to the man indicated by Senator Miller.

NEITHER ARTHUR, LOGAN, NOR BLAINE CAN CARRY NEW YORK.

Boston *Herald* (Ind. Rep.): Indeed, the situation in New York is extremely precarious. We do not believe that Arthur, or Logan, or Blaine would stand a shadow of a chance to carry the State. Therefore, if the party leaders are worldly wise they will not press their favorite, for it would be a colder day for them to be left outside than inside.

BLAINE AND LINCOLN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette* (Rep.): Pennsylvania will have a better chance to make her preferences known and her influence felt at Chicago this year than she had in 1880, and Mr. Blaine will have the pleasure of hearing of many little boomlets like that in Westmoreland County between now and the date of the convention. With Blaine and Lincoln for standard-bearers, the Republicans of the Keystone State would enter upon a most enthusiastic campaign and win a brilliant victory.

THE ILLINOIS PRESS.

HEAR ALL SIDES.

Peoria *Transcript:* THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is not a personal nor is it a political admirer of Gen. Logan. It is doing him justice, however, in admitting to its columns some of the grateful compliments which are being paid him throughout the country.

INGENUITY AT A PREMIUM.

Galesburg *Plaindealer:* THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE recently printed an interesting sketch on "Oglesby at Home." It would tax the ingenuity of the most talented correspondent to get up an article on "Hamilton at Home" until after the convention meets.

A "JOURNAL" SHAKE.

Springfield *Journal:* The Jacksonville *Journal* has been an early and enthusiastic advocate of the nomination of Postmaster-General Gresham for the Presidency. Still, moved by State pride, and acknowledging Senator Logan's eminent fitness, it hopes to see the Morgan delegation unite with the other delegations in the State Convention in pressing his name for the head of the ticket. The *Journal* is right. The State of Illinois ought to be a unit on this question.

TWADDLE.

Quincy *Whig:* A correspondent, who is endeavoring to manufacture public sentiment, writes from a certain Illinois town: "I believe most candidly if Hamilton was to receive the nomination over Oglesby this county would give 1,000 Democratic majority for any one except Harrison, while 'Uncle Dick' would come near, if not quite, grandly carrying off a majority. It behooves us Republicans, therefore, to be true to ourselves, and stand well guarded for the coming assaults of our adversaries." That kind of stuff is simply twaddle. The correspondent's belief is purely imaginative. Democrats will no more vote for Oglesby than they will for Hamilton, or for any other Republican who may be nominated for Governor. Party lines will be pretty closely drawn this Presidential year, and, while personal considerations may influence some voters, the Republicans generally will vote their State and National tickets, and the Democrats will do likewise. The supposition that the Republican nomination will make a difference of a thousand votes in any county outside of Cook is absurd.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Rock Island *Union*, considering the question whether it would not be as well to forego a district convention in the Eleventh District and let a sub-convention at Peoria select the delegates to Chicago, says:

If the Republicans of the Eleventh District have no particular choice or care as to the next Presidential ticket it would be just as well. If they want representatives who represent, they will choose them away from the pressure, clamor, and confusion of the State Convention. At a district convention the real sentiment of the people will find expression. At the State Convention the delegates will be more influenced by the voices of the managing politicians than by what little they may know as to the drift of opinion among their own constituents.

EDMUNDS AND LINCOLN.

Cobden *Sentinel:* How does the following ticket strike the averare reader? For President, Edmunds, of Vermont. For Vice-President, Lincoln, of Illinois. For Governor of Illinois, Oglesby. With the names of Edmunds and Lincoln upon the National ticket there could hardly be said to be any doubtful States, or rather a new list would have to be made out, the heretofore doubtful States being removed from the list and placed among those that are assuredly Republican: Ohio, Indiana, New York, and New Jersey could not be considered in much doubt, and before the close of the campaign it might be found that North and South Carolina, Tennessee, and West Virginia would be among the most closely contested. The candidacy of Edmunds and Lincoln would very certainly obliterate all factional lines and unite the party more harmoniously than it has been united since the first election of Gen. Grant. Lincoln has many friends who would be very glad to see his name head the ticket, but they should remember that with all the transmitted respect for the name of Lincoln there is not that confidence in him which a greater maturity of years and a wider experience in public affairs alone can beget. At the head of the ticket his name would be an element of weakness; occupying the second place it would give great strength to the ticket. He may therefore be considered as combining two separate and opposit conditions, each dependent upon the position to which he may aspire, whether it be one whose duties are within the range of his capacities or supposed capacities, or whether it be one requiring greater knowledge and experience than he is known to possess. If Mr. Lincoln then is to become a candidate, it rests with the Republicans to determine whether they will avail themselves of his strength or of his weakness.

RURAL UNANIMITY.

Bureau County Republican: It is a noticeable fact that most of the Republicans in Illinois who four years ago were warm supporters of Mr. Blaine are now quite as warmly in favor of Gen. Logan's candidacy. The reason for this state of affairs is not positively known, but it is understood that Mr. Blaine himself regards the Illinois Senator as the coming man. Gen. Grant says Mr. Logan is the most able and brilliant citizen-soldier of this century, and deserves well of his countrymen.

HOW THE BREEZE SETS IN THE NORTHWEST CORNER—BLAINE FIRST AND LOGAN SECOND.

Carroll County Herald: We believe this: Should the matter be left to a vote of the people, untrammeled by caucus, convention, or cabal, James G. Blaine, of Maine, would distance all competitors in the Presidential race. We believe him to be by nature and education the man best fitted to be the Chief Magistrate of this country. We believe him to be aggressive enough to be independent when independence is necessary; cautious enough to be advised when caution is required; advanced in his ideas of the position this country should take in the galaxy of nations; and one who would command the respect of the country in a marked degree. Next to him John A. Logan. No public man stands higher in our estimation than the senior Senator from our own State; the gallant soldier, the sound legislator, the honest, clean citizen. His public life is without blemish, his private character stainless. No man in the United States is so well known to the ex-soldier element of the country, and no man stands higher in the estimation of that considerable body of voters. His name at the head of the ticket would bring every veteran to "attention," and the charging slogan of '64 would be heard in every precinct in the North. If Blaine is the strongest man and can be elected, by all means let us have him; if not, and Logan can, then give us Logan. But let the talk about Bob Lincoln as a Presidential possibility remain in the shell for twenty or thirty years yet. It is too soon to make a Chief Executive out of the son of Abraham Lincoln's wife, and let these blatant boomers who congregated at Chicago last week be a little more conservative in their allegations, and bear in mind that the Republican party of Illinois is too large, too intelligent, and too independent to be bought and sold by a few alleged "leaders." Carroll County will be found on the right side in any event. She has been right heretofore, and her Republicans are too well versed in politics to go amiss in 1884.

THE AVONDALE HORROR.

Intense Feeling Against the Murderers—A Doctor's Alleged Remark—Funeral of the Victims.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The Avondale murderers have been closely guarded in the county-jail today. It would be difficult for a mob to get at them there, and to that fact they owe whatever their lives are worth. Feeling is running so high that were they in the Avondale Jail it would be stormed within an hour, and business and professional men, and even preachers, would lend a hand.

Johnson said today that Ingalls' confession was all straight except that he was the one who stood outside of the cabin and Ingalls was the one who did the killing. He says Ingalls could make the Doctor trouble if he had a mind to, and to another interviewer he said Dr. Cilley about a week ago wanted to know why they did not bring in more bodies, and said, "If you can't get them any other way why don't you crack some one on the head?"

Ingalls was questioned with regard to his having been at one time in partnership with the murdered man Taylor in the business of resurrecting bodies. He laughed and replied that old Taylor had told him lots of stories about "stealing stiffs," but as to whether they had ever been out on such expeditions together he would not say.

It is the opinion of the community that Ingalls and Johnson are equally guilty, and that the expressman and the medical college people have more responsibility in the matter than has yet been formally charged.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral at Avondale Town-Hall at 2 this afternoon of Beverly Taylor, Elizabeth Taylor, and Eliza Jane Lambert, their granddaughter, lasted over two hours. Over 1,000 people were present. Several clergymen spoke, all colored except the Rev. Joseph Emory, city missionary. The latter said the men who had committed the crime deserved no mercy. They deserved summary punishment without resort to the courts by fifteen: taking the law into their own hands. These remarks were greeted with shouts, in which white and black joined.

Elder R. W. Scott, the next speaker, colored, said a plea of insanity might be urged for these criminals, but he thought the best treatment for these men was for each one a stout rope and the nearest lamp-post. Then he went on, asking, "Do they deserve mercy? Did they show any? Did they show mercy when they knocked out Elizabeth Taylor's brains? Did they show mercy when they beat down that helpless little girl, or when they knocked old Beverly Taylor in the head, pleading for mercy?" To each of these questions the audience responded with a thunderous "No."

Resolutions were passed thanking the officers and denouncing the crime, and that a searching and untiring investigation be continued to develop if there be any complicity with the man who bought the bodies. The bodies were viewed, and when the funeral services ended they were taken to the colored people's cemetery west of the city and locked in a vault.

CATTLE-TRAILS.

Stockmen Desirous that the Highways to Market Shall Be Kept Open—A Permanent Trail Wanted.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—A report from the Texas border says: A memorial has been presented to Secretary Teller by the stockmen asking him to use his authority to prevent the closing of the old cattle-trail from Texas to Nebraska, and which is known as the "Western trail," and leads through lands belonging to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency in the Indian Territory. These lands have been leased by a syndicate of stockmen for a term of years and inclosed with wire fences. The lessees state that the fences are so constructed that large herds can pass through the lands without difficulty. It is understood that Secretary Teller has given the memorial consideration, and that the trail will be kept open this season at least. It is expected that the number to be driven over the trail this season will reach several hundred thousand. A movement is now being made by cattle-men to ask Congress to establish a permanent cattle trail from the Texas line to the Western markets. This is a serious matter to the cattle-growing interests of the Southwest. The difficulty in passing herds over the present trail is great in Kansas principally. Settlers have taken up lands along the trail and demand damages for trespass, water, etc., from the different persons in charge of the herds. In view of the pecuniary interests involved it is deemed advisable to have Congress locate a permanent trail which will guarantee protection to the stock-growers in placing their stock on the market. All the stock associations are expected to take action in the matter, and a vigorous and concerted effort will be made in Congress to secure the desired trail. The exorbitant rates and long distances from railroads, together with the indirect route, make shipping by rail impracticable.

NORTH SIDE BURGLARY.

The Goods Recovered and the Thieves Arrested.

Between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock last Wednesday morning burglars entered the dry-goods store of Anton Alfter, No. 515 Larrabee street, and secured about $1,600 worth of plunder. Access to the building was gained by forcing the rear windows. The marauders were evidently professional burglars. None but the most valuable, portable, and salable goods were taken, the selections being expertly made. These were loaded into a wagon that had been provided for the purpose, and driven from the premises to a barn on the West Side, where they were afterwards recovered. There have been several arrests of persons supposed to have been connected with the burglary, but the police, with that sagacity that apprehended the murderer of Amelia Olsen, refuse to disclose any particulars, even denying their knowledge of any such occurrence.

KILLING TRICHINÆ.

There has been started in Berlin a "share company for the removal of trichinæ from pork." A patent is being applied for to exploit a recently invented process to that effect, consisting of pickling pork by means of a highly heated brine, in which muriatic acid forms a large ingredient, which process, it is claimed, will kill any trichinæ that may be in the meat, and preserve the latter permanently,

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Burning of a Portion of the Calumet Iron & Steel Company's Works at Cummings.

A Great Fire at Jackson, Mich.—Many Lives Thought to Have Been Lost.

Destruction of a Large Warehouse at St. Paul, Loss $125,000—Fires at Other Points.

Burning of a Blast-Furnace.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—At 6 o'clock tonight fire caught in the engine-room of the hoist-house of the Calumet Iron & Steel Company's blast furnace at Cummings, four miles south of here. The hoist-house was almost immediately wrapped in flames, which spread to the stock-house near by. The walls of the hoist-house, being stone, are still standing, but the elevators, wood-work, engine, etc., were totally destroyed, and the building, which is 200 feet high, completely gutted. The stock-house was a frame building 150 by 60, and was totally consumed. In it were five Pittsburg & Fort Wayne empty box-cars, which were also burned, together with the trestle-work containing the track. The coal, iron ore, and limestone in the stock-house are on fire at this writing—10 o'clock p. m. The firemen are playing on it and there are chances of saving it. It is valued at $20,000. The hoist-house and stock-house were valued at about $30,000. The cars were worth $4,000.

The destruction of the hoisting machinery will cause the shutting down of the blast-furnace. If its contents can be drawn out it will cause an additional loss of but $5,000. If they cannot it will cause a loss of $30,000. It will throw 100 men out of employment. The insurance is thought to be sufficient to cover the damage, but cannot be obtained here. Repairs cannot be made inside of one month, but will be begun at once. The merchant-mill, nail-mill, and puddling-furnaces will go on as usual.

The escape of the entire plant was narrow. Had the wind been the other way the mills would have all been consumed. South Chicago Fire Company No. 5 was the only one to respond to the alarm. The pumps and hose of the mill company did good service. An engine was asked for from Chicago but did not arrive. The fire is thought to have been accidental, but its cause is mysterious and has not been satisfactorily explained.

About 8 o'clock Chief Swenie, of Chicago, received a dispatch from Cummings asking that an engine be sent to their aid. He replied that he did not think it necessary unless the fire extended beyond the mills. Later he received a second dispatch stating that the flames would in all probability be confined to the smaller buildings, and that the local department would be sufficient.

Great Loss of Life and Property at Jackson, Mich.

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—About 6 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a little cigar-store belonging to J. J. Barnes, on Main street, adjoining the Union Block on the east and a long row of wooden buildings on the other side. The fire spread with startling rapidity to the wooden buildings, the Union Block, communicating with the stage of Union Hall, and in five minutes the whole building was on fire. This fine block is in the very centre of the city, and faced on Main, Mill, and Francis streets. The fire burned steadily till noon. Wall after wall crumbled and fell, blocking the streets and crushing the telegraph wires till nothing was left of Union Block but a mass of ruins. It was the most disastrous fire ever witnessed in Jackson. On the east the fire spread rapidly through the seven wooden stores until checked by the fire-walls of Colwell's drug-store and the deluge of water poured upon it by the firemen.

Next to the cigar-shop where the fire started was a three-story lodging-house and saloon, kept by a Polander named John Crack. Last night fourteen persons were known to be lodging in the upper rooms, only five of whom can be found today. The building was directly over Grand River, which at this point flows under Main street, and is built over with bridges and stores. Crack's lodging-house was completely destroyed, and the débris, falling into the river, was swept down stream. At this writing one body has been recovered and another was seen under the bridge. If others perished in the fire their charred remains have gone down the river. The horribly-burned body recovered is supposed to be that of Charles Cornell, a crippled soldier who was known to be asleep in the building.

The upper floors of Union Block were occupied by the Union Hotel, kept by Charles Phillips, with offices and billiard-rooms on the ground floor. In this hotel the guests were not aroused till the fire was sweeping through the halls. They escaped death by hasty flight, losing all their valuables. James Herne, of Cleveland, was cut off by the fire and jumped from a third-story window. He went on as a member of telephone-wires. His collar-bone was broken and he received internal injuries. He is dying at the Commercial Hotel.

James Bradshaw climbed out and hung to the third-story window till rescued by the hook and ladder company. He is badly burned and not expected to live till morning.

Charles Kimball leaped from a third-story window, and received a bad scalp-wound, and crushed hip and knee. He is badly hurt.

John Prior and Mrs. Banks, waiters, and an unknown colored man, were also injured so that they will die.

A fireman fell from the top of a tall ladder. He is hurt internally, but will recover. A score of minor casualties resulted from flying débris and from falling walls.

Union Block was built in 1861 at a cost of $125,000. It contained fives stores, a bank, an opera-house, and the Union Hotel, besides a number of offices. It was owned by Daniel B. Hibbard, of this city, and insured for $40,000, distributed as follows: Home, $7,000; Ætna, $6,000; London, $6,000; Hartford, $5,000; National, $5,000; Glens Falls, $4,000; Union, $2,500; Northwestern, $2,000; Shoe & Leather, $2,500.

Waldron & Curtis, druggists, occupied the corner of Main and Francis streets. Their stock was valued at $18,000; insured for $8,000. The stock was half saved. The insurance is distributed as follows: Ætna, $1,500; Hartford, $1,500; National, $1,500; Union, $1,500; Home, $1,500.

The Jackson County Savings Bank, which occupied the next room, was totally destroyed. Fully insured.

C. M. Elliott occupied the adjoining store, running through from Main to Mill street, with a large stock of groceries which was partly saved. Insured for $2,000.

Charles Phillips' Union Hotel and billiard-hall are a total loss. Insured in the Star for $2,500.

N. H. Eckler occupied the next store, running through the block, with a billiard-hall, which was partly saved. Insured in the London for $1,000.

The east room of the Union Block, a very large store, was occupied by H. H. Case with a grocery stock; partly saved. Loss $3,000; insured for $2,000.

J. J. Barnes occupied the next building, where the fire started, with a cigar shop. His loss is about $1,000, with no insurance.

John Crack's lodging-house, owned by J. C. Lowell, is a total loss, and was not insured.

The next building, owned by Alonzo Bennett, was insured for $800. It was occupied by John Roth, jeweler, and W. M. Altman, boots and shoes, who had no insurance.

The next building, owned by N. G. Davis and occupied by Charles Anibe as a barber-shop and dwelling, is a total loss.

Rutson Bros. occupied the next store with a confectionery and news depot. Their total loss is $3,000, with insurance of $500.

Barrett & Daly's hardware and tin shop stock was mostly saved. The building, owned by James Barrett, was insured for $1,000.

The next building, owned by Mrs. Powers, was badly wrecked by the hook and ladder company; insured for $500. A great number of tenants occupied rooms in the upper stories. They lose nearly everything.

Coroner Casey called an inquest and impaneled a jury to view the remains of the body recovered. The inquest will be continued tomorrow.

Destructive Conflagration at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 24.—This afternoon a most disastrous fire occurred. The building destroyed was a large four-story warehouse at the corner of Pine and Prince streets. The west end of the building was occupied by Mast, Buford, Burwell & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, the rest of the structure being occupied by the office of the St. Paul Harvester Works, the stove concern of Brand & Co., and the storeroom of Glidden, Griggs & Co., wholesale grocers, the latter firm also having a large stock of goods stored in the basement. The building was owned by Griggs & Foster, whose loss is $25,000; insurance, $20,000. The following are the principal policies on the building: Farragut, $1,500; Long Island, $3,000; Buffalo German, $2,000; Boatman Fire and Marine, of Pittsburg, $2,000; State of Des Moines, $2,500; Sterling of New York, $1,500; Manufacturers' and Builders', $1,000; Mechanics' of Brooklyn, $1,500; Concordia, Milwaukee, $1,000.

The firm of Glidden, Griggs & Co., wholesale grocers, had a stock in the basement valued at $25,000 and insured for $20,000, as follows: Continental of New York, $2,500; Glens Falls of New York, $2,500; American of Newark, $2,800; Norwich Union, $2,500; Queens, $2,500; Phenix, $2,500; Imperial, $2,500; London & Liverpool & Globe, $2,500.

Mast, Buford, Burwell & Co., farm machinery, carried a stock valued at $60,000, which was totally destroyed. This is a branch of the main house at Rock Island. They were insured for $33,000, as follows: American of Ohio, $5,000; Fire Association of Ohio, $10,000; Williamsburg City of New York, $6,000; Trans-Atlantic of Germany, $2,500; North American, $2,500; Phœnix, $2,500; Royal, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $2,500.

Brand & Co.'s stock of stoves, valued at $10,000, is a total loss. It was insured for $7,500, as follows: American Central of St. Louis, $2,500; Phœnix of London, $2,500; Milwaukee Mechanics', $2,500.

The Harvester Works lose merely the office-furniture, valued at a little over $1,000, and fully insured.

The total loss is about $125,000, with insurance of about $85,000.

Big Fire in a Texas Village.

HENRIETTA, Tex., Feb. 24.—The Central Hotel, Shields' newspaper office, and five of the principal business-houses were destroyed by fire tonight. Loss and insurance unknown.

Other Fires.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Feb. 24.—The George W. Lamb Mercantile Company's dry-goods establishment was damaged by fire last night $10,000. The insurance is over $21,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

CORSICANA, Tex., Feb. 24.—Mallory & Allen's clothing-store and a saloon adjoining were destroyed by fire this morning. Two other buildings were badly damaged. The total loss is $50,000; insurance unknown. Mallory & Allen's loss is $25,000, with insurance of $20,000.

STUPENDOUS ROBBERY.

Burglars Secure Between Forty and Fifty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Goods at Troy, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—This morning S. Marks, a prominent jeweler, visited his establishment and discovered that during the night burglars had opened his safe and robbed it of diamonds, jewelry, gold watches, and other valuables worth between $40,000 and $50,000. Entrance was gained by the thieves, they first prying up a side window of an insurance office two stores south of the store. From that office they entered a small yard in the rear by bursting open a door, and then entered the jewelry establishment through a window. The store is situated on one of the most traveled streets in the city and in a block of business houses which is almost constantly patroled by a policeman. The officer on duty there this morning early states that at 6 o'clock he looked in the door and found the light in front of the safe burning as usual, and he saw no evidence of the burglars' visit. The proprietor entered half an hour later and discovered the robbery. The thieves doubtless used tools to gain access to the contents of the safe, as the lock was found upon the floor and there was nothing to indicate that any explosive had been used. Two doors north is another large jewelry store, which from the rear was equally as easy of entrance, but upon which the burglars made no attack. No arrests have been made.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, warmer, partly cloudy weather, light snows in the northern portion, winds generally south to west, falling followed in the western portions by rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, slightly warmer fair weather, south to west winds shifting to northwesterly, rising preceded by slight fall in barometer.

For the Missouri Valley, generally fair weather, southwest to northwest winds, generally higher barometer, slight rise in temperature in southern portions, nearly stationary temperature in northern portions.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 7:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind	Rain	Weather.
Albany	24	28	E	0	Fair.
Atlanta	52	54	.....	0	Clear.
El Paso	62	53	N	0	Clear.
Galveston	65	61	N	0	Clear.
New Orleans	63	61	N	0	Clear.
Shreveport, La	63	58	N. W.	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	44	40	W	.01	Clear.
Indianapolis	42	40	W	0	Cloudy.
Louisville	47	43	W	..	Clear.
Memphis	50	44	W	..	Clear.
Nashville	53	44	N. W.	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	36	34	S	.09	Rain.
Buffalo	29	30	S	.02	Snow.
Cleveland	30	30	E	.05	Cloudy.
Detroit	28	28	N. E.	.06	L. snow.
Erie	28	29	S	.06	L. snow.
Escanaba	20	20	N	..	Cloudy.
Port Huron	19	17	E	.03	Cloudy.
Rochester, N. Y	30	31	S	..	L. snow.
Sandusky	34	34	S	.02	Cloudy.
Toledo	30	30	E	.01	Cloudy.
Alpena	20	20	E	0	Cloudy.
Chicago	31	31	N. W.	0	Cloudy.
Duluth	12	12	.....	.25	L. snow.
Escanaba	20	20	E	0	Cloudy.
Grand Haven	30	30	S. E.	0	Cloudy.
Marquette	20	20	E	0	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	28	27	S. W.	0	Cloudy.
Cairo	52	48	W	0	Clear.
Davenport	37	31	N. W.	0	Fair.
Dubuque	37	31	N. W.	..	Clear.
Keokuk	39	31	.....	0	Cloudy.
La Crosse	30	31	.....	0	Cloudy.
St. Paul	20	20	N. W.	0	Cloudy.
Moorhead	12	12	.....	0	Cloudy.
St. Louis	52	48	N. W.	0	Clear.
St. Paul	22	22	S	.04	Cloudy.
Springfield, Ill	31	31	.....	..	.....
Leavenworth	39	36	S	0	Clear.
Omaha	39	36	S	0	Clear.
Yankton	36	35	W	0	Clear.
Bismarck	42	38	N. W.	0	Clear.
Fort Concord	41	40	N. W.	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	48	41	N. W.	0	Clear.
Deadwood	40	40	N. W.	.04	Clear.
Fort Assiniboine	..	32	N. W.	0	Clear.
Fort Custer	44	40	N. W.	0	Fair.
Denver	60	53	W	0	Clear.
Dodge City	60	55	W	0	Clear.
North Platte	60	41	W	0	Clear.
Battleford, B. A.	..	37	W	0	Cloudy.
Edmonton	..	30	N. W.	0	Cloudy.
Fort Garry	11	12	W	.05	Hazy.
F. Arthur's Land'g	..	12	N	0	Hazy.
Kingston, Can	..	30	S. E.	0	Clear.
Medicine Hat	..	37	W	0	Cloudy.
Parry Sound	..	27	W	0	Clear.
Qu'appelle	36	34	N. W.	0	Clear.
Minnedosa	22	23	N. W.	0	Cloudy.
Saugeen, Can	..	31	S. E.	0	Clear.
Toronto	..	32	E	..	Cloudy.
Elliott	43	44	.....	0	Clear.
Helena	..	44	N	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	30	40	N. W.	0	Clear.
Las Animas	61	41	N	0	Clear.
Little Rock	58	61	N	0	Clear.
Mackinaw	17	20	E	0	L. snow.
Salt Lake	49	43	S	0	Clear.
Bill	61	..	.....	..	.....

RETURNED STATESMEN.

Four Iroquois Sachems Arrive from Washington in Great Glee and a Palace-Car.

Mayor Harrison Confident that He Won the Victory with His Little Tomahawk.

Fuller Gives the Glory to Chairman Barnum—Winston Atributes Success to St. Louis Ice-Water.

THE MAYOR AT HOME.

HE IS QUITE CONFIDENT THAT HIS SPEECH DID THE BUSINESS.

One of the first of the homeward-bound Democratic pilgrims from Washington was Mayor Carter H. Harrison, who left the Capital Saturday morning and was enabled to spend Sunday with his family. The Mayor came back in high good humor over Chicago's success, but with his usual bundle of personal explanations to make and alleged newspaper misstatements to correct. His grievance against the papers this time is the inferences they drew without first consulting him as to his expectations. First, as to his speech before the National Committee, he explained himself as follows:

BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

"I did not say that Illinois had no candidate. I simply said that nine out of ten of the Chicago Democrats were for Tilden, and would require some word from him before giving up his candidacy. If he was out of the field, then our people had no favorit. My speech before the committee was *ad captandum*. Its purpose was to catch certain elements and persons whom I had no chance to meet personally. I did not intend to say anything against Morrison, but simply to indicate that outside of Tilden Presidential sentiment among us had not crystallized."

"Your relations with Morrison were not unfriendly, then?"

"No. I had two conferences with him, in which we both talked freely, but what we said was nobody's business but our own, and I don't propose to repeat it."

"Is it true that Senator Barnum and other members of the committee sought to have Morrison's Tariff bill buried?"

"Not as far as I know. There was, of course, a great deal of talk and a general interchange of views. It seems to be understood that if his bill passes Morrison becomes a Presidential candidate; if it fails, he does not. Mr. Morrison seemed to be hopeful of his bill, as did Perry Belmont and others, but it has some very pronounced Democratic opponents, who told me it would not pass. I must say that I was not impressed favorably with the prospect of its passage."

SENATOR M'DONALD FAVORED CHICAGO.

"Was the selection of Chicago taken as favorable to any one candidate?"

"Not particularly. I think Senator McDonald wanted the convention at Chicago. The Eastern men came to us because of the strong evidence that Chicago was for Tilden, and, if he were not in the field, they would have time to look for some other candidacy. Then, I think, an argument I addressed to the Bayard men had some effect. It was that if the Delaware Senator were nominated in the South the Republican papers would raise a sectional howl which they could not do if the convention met in Chicago. We had a close fight, for one man on whom we depended voted for St. Louis while another voted for Louisville. Senators Vest and Cockrell did heroic work for the former city and their holding a number of Southern proxies was against us. I think Chicago's success was due to hard work, for the St. Louis people were confident at first and had some grounds for their confidence. They were very much disappointed at the result, but most of them took their defeat good-naturedly."

"Was there any conflict between the different Chicago delegations?"

"Not that I saw, and I can further say that I never observed more discreet action on the part of any set of men than characterized those from Chicago. There was nothing noisy and no bravado about them. They were hospitable in the extreme for their friends, and while wine flowed like water it was drunk by strangers. Many Congressmen of both parties called at our headquarters and Senator Logan spent half an hour with us one evening."

PAINTED IT PINK.

"Then the Chicago delegation did not paint the Capital red?"

"No; the most that could be said was that they gave it a delicate pink hue. That was Friday night when our victory had been won. I didn't take much part, but I did what I could to help St. Louis drown its sorrow."

"How did it happen that Mr. Melville W. Fuller was asked to present the claims of Chicago?"

"That has been misunderstood. Some time ago it was decided by the committee that I should present the claims of Chicago. Owing to sickness in my family I left the certain that I could go, and Mr. Fuller was then asked by Mr. Goudy to perform the duty. I was at the last moment able to go. Then Mr. Fuller came on and I declined to speak. He insisted that it was my duty to speak for the city of which I was Mayor. I finally consented, but asked him to speak also, and he was alloted a portion of my time."

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Concerning his own reported Vice-Presidential aspirations and his desire for a late State Convention in order that they might be furthered Mayor Harrison was guarded in his utterance, but made no bones of his objection to a single convention. "I never intimated that I was seeking a Vice-Presidential nomination," he said. "There was some talk about it, but it was jocular and was in chaffing conversation."

"But you did object to a single State Convention?"

"Yes, but not because of the Vice-Presidency. I positively stated I would not be a candidate for Governor if a single convention is held, because it would breed trading, and I am opposed to trading. In a single convention Morrison's friends might hold back from expressing their Gubernatorial preferences until they could bargain for the delegates to the National Convention. Now, I don't believe in trading delegates of this sort on State offices. I told John Oberly this plainly, and if that is the program I am not in the field for Governor. I mean just what I say. If Mr. Oberly wants the nomination he is welcome to it. At the best it would be a hard fight, with the chances against the Democratic candidate."

THAT IROQUOIS SPEECH.

"You heard a good deal of talk about Carter Harrison in one connection and another?" suggested the reporter in conclusion.

"Between you and me," replied the Mayor, "I heard much from both Republicans and Democrats about my Iroquois speech. Why, sir, they haven't got done talking about that yet, and some of the Democratic leaders told me it turned the tide back and saved the party from committing itself to free trade. If it hadn't been for that speech the news would have gone out that the Democratic leaders were in favor of free trade when the party isn't. I knew it wasn't, and said so. I can tell you that speech has been referred to more than once during the present session of Congress."

MELVILLE W. FULLER.

HE GIVES THE CREDIT TO CHAIRMAN BARNUM—ST. LOUIS HAD NO CHANCE.

Mr. Melville W. Fuller, who so eloquently represented Chicago for the Democratic Convention Friday before the National Committee, arrived home from Washington yesterday morning, and was seen by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday afternoon at his residence, No. 3600 Lake avenue. In answer to a general question about the contest, he said: "Well, I don't know that I can tell you any more about the battle than you have already published. It was a hard-fought fight, well won, but the result was what I had looked forward to."

"How did Mr. Mackin and his friends of the Cook County Democratic Club behave?"

"Very well, indeed, so far as I could see. I was rather surprised to see by the dispatches that the outsiders were despondent when the first ballot was announced. St. Louis got more votes than I expected she would, but Chicago held her own from the first.

BARNUM DID IT.

"Who really deserves the credit for the victory?"

"William H. Barnum turned the tide in Chicago's favor, I think, when he went over from Saratoga to Chicago. The other two had nothing to do then but to follow him."

"What line of argument did you follow in your speech?"

"Well, I made one point on the rotation theory. I told the committee that the Democrats favored rotation in office—they had ought to, because they had favored that idea in vain for twenty years. Now, I said, they could carry out the idea by giving Chicago the convention. Baltimore, New York, St. Louis, and Cincinnati had had the convention. You see, that disposed of four candidates, and the other, Louisville, could hardly be considered. But it was like talking to a jury that had already made its mind up. I think Mr. Goudy deserves a great deal of credit for the victory. He worked hard, and he knew a number of the committee members.

ST. LOUIS HAD NO SHOW.

"In your opinion did St. Louis have any show at all?"

"No, sir. If Mr. Tilden was able to accept the nomination for President and Mr. Hendricks had not so many opponents St. Louis might have been chosen on the ground of sentiment, but the old ticket has no show. It was a hard-fought fight well won."

"Is there any truth in the report that Mr. Morrison favored St. Louis as against Chicago?"

"None whatever, and you should emphatically contradict that. Mr. Morrison was for Chicago first, last, and all the time. Besides that his warm personal friends in St. Louis were not there. No, he was for his own State."

"Did you hear anything in Washington of Mayor Harrison's alleged Vice-Presidential aspirations?"

"No, I never heard of his name in connection with the second place on the ticket until I saw THE TRIBUNE this morning. His revulsion of feeling in regard to the old ticket was well understood by the committee, I think?"

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

"Did you hear any talk about Presidential candidates while in Washington?"

"Lots of it, but it was the same wild talk you hear all over. Bayard was well spoken of, and I heard one enthusiastic individual speak of McDonald and Randall, but the talk was all wild."

"How does the date suit you?"

"Oh, pretty well. I am not in favor of a late convention."

"Will the arrangements for the convention be made by a local committee?"

"Yes. I think the committee appointed some time ago by the Iroquois Club will take the initiative. More money will have to be raised, but I don't think there will be any trouble about that now. I believe that we will need $20,000."

"Well, Chicago seemed to satisfy all parties after all, didn't she?"

"Oh, yes. Every one is satisfied now."

"Anything new in Washington?"

"No, nothing in particular. Mr. Morrison is working on a Tariff bill that I think Republicans ought to vote for. Good-day."

F. H. WINSTON.

HE GIVES THE CHICAGO DELEGATION A GOOD CHARACTER.

"Yes," said Mr. F. H. Winston, who returned with the party from Washington yesterday morning, "it required hard work and good work to bring the convention here."

"The Iroquois and Cook County Democratic Clubs were not very congenial, were they?"

"Oil and water will not mix very well together, although whisky and water sometimes will," added the gentleman, with a smile.

DIFFERENCE IN DELEGATIONS.

The members of the Cook County Democratic Club take a great deal of the credit," said the reporter.

"And they deserve it. They worked hard and did splendidly. There was not a member did anything out of the way, and every man behaved himself excellently. St. Louis made a hard fight, but I was surprised to see so few of her representatives there. This was due to the fact that she was too confident. Her Senators, Vest and Cockrell, had been working for the convention for the last six months, and had been making all manner of trades in the Senate in the way of promising to support certain measures to secure votes. They did everything to beat us. But you should have seen the difference between our headquarters and theirs. We had nearly the whole front at Willard's, while they had but one room. In our apartments champagne and liquor flowed freely, while they had no refreshments. I was much amused by the remark of the representative of the New York Herald, who said the St. Louis people had a bucket of ice-water in their apartment with the chunk of ice chained to the pail."

"How did they bear their defeat?"

"Not very well. We invited them into our rooms when it was all over, and they came and partook of our hospitality, but they were not happy."

"Did the fact that the Republican Convention was to be held here operate against you?"

"It was one of the principal things we had to encounter. The only time that the conventions were held at the same place was in 1852 when Scott and Pierce were nominated in Baltimore."

EFFECT ON NEW CANDIDATES.

"Will the location have any bearing on the choice of the candidates?"

"I think not. I think one thing was definitly settled there, and that is, that Tilden's physical condition will not permit him to be a candidate. He was communicated with and stated positively that he would not be in the field."

"Did he dictate the choice of place?"

"No; it was purely the choice of the committee, which is another indication that he will not run."

"The fight was only between Chicago and St. Louis, was it not?"

"That is all. Saratoga was simply a makeshift to allow the Eastern members to keep out of the contest. All of the Chicago men behaved themselves. Now, don't say anything against any one."

"Except St. Louis?"

"Except St. Louis," smilingly repeated Mr. Winston, as he saw the newspaper man to the door.

ERSKINE M. PHELPS.

THE HEAD SACHEM OF THE IROQUOIS TRIBE.

Mr. Erskine M. Phelps also arrived from Washington yesterday morning, and a reporter had a chat with him during the afternoon at his residence, No. 1703 Indiana avenue.

"Did Chicago win on her merits?"

"No; the victory was won by hard work. The workers were Mr. Goudy, Mr. Fuller, ex-Gov. Morton, Mr. Singleton, and, in fact, all helped. Mr. Fuller made a magnificent speech, I am told. Chicago seemed to satisfy every one, after all. You know, this movement for the convention was started by the Iroquois Club last May. We sent out to the members of the National Committee circulars setting forth the advantages of Chicago as a meeting-place. I received a number of responses from these, and that started the effort."

"Did Mr. Morrison favor Chicago?"

"Oh, yes, all of the time. He worked hard for Chicago, too."

"Did you hear any talk about the ticket?"

"Yes. I heard Mr. Bayard spoken of for first place and Col. Vilas was being strongly urged for second place, especially by Southerners. Then I heard mentioned as candidates the names of Roswell P. Flower, McDonald, Tilden, and Hendricks, but it is all talk yet."

"How did Mr. Mackin and his friends behave?"

"Very well, I guess. I didn't see very much of them."

A FIFTH PILGRIM.

THE HON. ALFRED ORENDORFF, OF SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

"We had a hard fight to get the convention here," said the Hon. Alfred Orendorff, of Springfield, last evening at the Palmer. "I have just returned from Washington, and the rest of our people will be here in the morning. There were two objections urged against Chicago which we had to combat. One was that the Republican Convention was located here, and the other was that Tilden might be nominated, and that it was only fitting that the "old ticket" should be renominated in the same place as before. This was merely a piece of sentiment, but it had its effect. We met this with the argument that Chicago was a stronger Tilden city than St. Louis and that it was much more of a Democratic city. Had it not been for the personal influence of the Missouri Senators, Cockrell and Vest, we would have gained an easy victory, but many of the members of the National Committee are in Congress and these gentlemen prevailed upon their associates, who in some instances held proxies, to vote for St. Louis.

"I do not think that the location of the convention," he continued, "has any significance in regard to nominations. McDonald's friends were all for Chicago and some might claim in it a victory for him, but I do not see it in that light. I am for Tilden, if he will run, and I believe that the great majority of the Illinois Democracy feel the same way. And I may say that during this conference in Washington no man was found who could state with authority that Mr. Tilden would not accept the nomination. There were many who doubted, but none who knew."

HARRISON'S CANDIDACY.

"Do you regard Carter Harrison as a candidate for Vice-President?"

"Several months ago I knew that Mayor Harrison was thinking of being a candidate. Since then I have heard nothing more of it, but I see no reason why he should not be a candidate, and under certain circumstances he might well be nominated. If the President is taken from the East, the second place will be given to the West, and vice versa. A ticket that I heard favorably mentioned by many was McDonald and ex-Mayor Cooper of New York."

"Would you not prefer to see Harrison head the Democratic State ticket?"

"Well, I am free to confess that I regard him as about the strongest man we could pick upon, and if any one could carry the State he could. John Oberly is also being mentioned in the same connection, and he has much positive strength. I do not care to discuss candidates, because I may be a candidate myself for State Treasurer. I am not decided, and certainly will not enter the race unless I think I see a chance of election. One thing: I will not have Gen. Smith to run against this time."

MORRISON.

"What do you think of Morrison's status?"

"He will probably be a Presidential quantity, and I feel convinced that his friends will try to give him the vote of Illinois in the convention. It will depend very much on the fate of the pending Tariff bill. If it goes down, Morrison is apt to go down with it, at least for this time; but if it should pass, his stock will take a bound upward. From all that I could gather I believe the bill will pass the House in an amended form. At least that seemed to be the impression among Democratic Congressmen."

"NO 2."

A DISGUSTED DEMOCRAT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—A Missouri Democrat, disgusted with the selection of Chicago as the place for holding the National Covention, observed: "I expect the Democratic Convention will be described during the campaign as 'No. 2,' and that the Democratic platform also will be designated as 'No. 2,' in order to distinguish them from the Republican Convention and platform."

"Yes," replied a Republican, "and after the election you can also describe the Democratic candidate for the Presidency as the man who stood No. 2 at the end of the race."

Editor Hutchins, of the Washington *Post*, denounces the choice of Chicago, and, speaking of the conventions, says he "hopes the devil will not take the hindmost."

RUN TO COVER.

Young Cash and His Father at Bay—Consultation of the Pursuers—A Weak-Kneed Leader.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 24.—Special.]—W. B. Cash, who fatally shot Town Marshal Richards and James Coward, at Cheraw yesterday, has been pursued to the house of his father, E. B. C. Cash, twenty-eight miles from the scene of the tragedy, where father and son have barricaded themselves in their house. They are well armed and defy the officers of the law.

A CONSULTATION.

The pursuers are now holding a consultation. The leader of the posse deprecates violence, while others of the party are in favor of taking young Cash out dead or alive, and over the dead body of his father if necessary. Cash assigns as a reason for resisting arrest that public sentiment at present is too strong against him.

Richards and Coward are both alive at this hour—10 p. m.—but it is thought neither can recover.

LATER.

It has been decided that no further steps shall be taken to secure the arrest of young Cash until tomorrow. Meantime a cordon has been placed around the Cash residence to intercept the fugitive should he attempt to escape.

BIMETALLISM.

Congressman Buckner in Reply to Mr. Boucher.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S., WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1884.—*W. M. Boucher, Esq., New York*—DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 8th inst. with its inclosures as well as the English bimetallic papers. Many thanks for these tracts as well as for former favors of like kind.

I am in hearty sympathy with your effort to organize an International Bimetallic Association for the United States, and if my name is worth anything towards it, you are at liberty to use it. The present is a propitious period for enlightening the public mind on the necessity and importance of coöperation among the chief commercial nations of the world in fixing a permanent relation between the two money metals. The published addresses of the English Bimetallic Association by men of profound thought and of great practical experience in financial questions indicate not only the great change of opinion that has been going on among the English people on the subject of bimetallism within the last year, but they also offer most cogent reasons for the opinion that the depression in the prices of commodities since 1873 is chiefly if not alone due to the appreciation of gold, growing out of the large demand for it by the United States, Germany and other European nations.

If the facts collated by such men as Goschen, Gibbs, and others, and their deductions therefrom, are not wholly misleading, the further disuse of silver as money and the further substitution by gold will necessarily lead to great financial embarrassments, general decline in prices, and violent monetary convulsions among the principal commercial peoples. So great is the interest felt on the subject of bimetallism and kindred questions that the International Association of England have resolved to ask the parliament authorization for a Royal Commission to inquire into the causes of the present depression in the prices of commodities and the influence that the increased demand for gold and the diminished money demand for silver has had on these prices. That the commercial relations of Great Britain with her East India possessions have been greatly embarrassed by the appreciation of gold as Mallon and other monometallists would express it, by the depreciation of silver) is universally conceded, and it will be fortunate for their people if they are not forced again to atone in sackcloth and ashes for the great mistake of 1816, made under the lead of Lord Liverpool. The United States, if possible, has a deeper interest than Great Britain in maintaining if possible an international agreement by which the relation between the two metals shall become fixed and permanent.

Its commercial intercourse with and its proximity to so many of the silver-using nations of the world, and its wonderful mineral resources, both of gold and silver, to say nothing of the anomalous and unsatisfactory status of its silver coinage, makes the question of the complete rehabilitation and unification of the two metals of supreme and paramount importance. An association in the United States, properly managed and acting in concert with similar associations already organized in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, will manifest our profound interest in this great question, aid in enlightening public opinion in this country, and tend to give aid, comfort, and encouragement to all in other countries who are working to the same great end. At present and for years past the conservatism of England and the influence of her example and power over less important nationalities has been the chief obstacle to our success; but the demands of her commerce, the depression of her cotton industry, and the rapid growth of competition in cotton manufactures in British India are awakening her to a realization of the truth that the gold blanket is of too scant proportions to cover that trade and business of the world.

In the United States the victory of bimetallism is already assured, and monometallism is among the things of the past; and I believe the whole people of the United States will rejoice with exceeding joy when the great Powers of the world unite in an agreement for a fixed rate between the two metals, and for their free and unrestricted coinage. Your proposed association will play an important part in the speedy advent of that day, and I shall be glad to coöperate with you in bringing about their desired consummation. I am very truly your obedient servant,

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Lent was developed gradually out of the incident of Christ's trial in the wilderness. In those forty days of seclusion there lay before Him the two worlds—the one of common pursuits and pleasures sometimes wicked, sometimes childish, sometimes injurious, always transient when a good; the other the world of uncommon pursuits, self-culture, worship, benevolence, every form of kindness—a spiritual, manly realm, pure and everlasting. Between these two He was led to and fro by the spirit of darkness and by His own spirit of light. At last the Son of Man and of God was ready for His life-work and thus those memorable forty days became worthy of perpetual study and observance. Some times forty hours were devoted to this memory, the spiritual instead of the literal; and in some times and places the abstaining from food was not enjoined. After varied experiment the Roman and some subsequent forms of Christianity drifted into that mode of observance which now prevails under the name of Lent.

This custom has passed into a more reasonable period and has thrown aside much of its old superstition and error. In some epochs many thousands of Christians transformed all their days and years into an act of austerity and went about the service of God and man with bodies and minds wasted by fastings and cruelties. They offered to the immense works of the world bodies fit only to be on the bed of an invalid or in the grave. These many thousands did not realize that the soul needs food as well as the body, and that man eats his dinner not in the name of his body only, but also in the name of his mind. The great Julius Cæsar, when his body was affected by disease, cried, says the dramatist, in the weak tones of a "sick girl." All his genius of intellect was dependent upon the dinner table of his body. This fundamental law the old church set at naught and attempted to make a Christian manhood within a cadaverous body. The attempt failed because Nature is the one omnipotent King. Man is so dependent upon body that we may be quite sure that at death the soul goes away from this substance only to enter another more refined, no doubt, but still with the nerves and with the power to come. Fasting, therefore, would be a weakening of every religious thought and sentiment were it an abstinence from adequate food as to quantity and variety, but when done the hunger soon changes to romance and good humor and optimism are all gone, and we may infer that with these has gone also the spirit of worship. Fasting, as a general law, must be a natural enemy of religion; Christ's own example was exceptional, for He had the world upon his mind and heart and was not able to eat. He was weighed down by troubles, and when these clouds arose and his path of duty became plain, "he was afterward a-hungered."

But only half the truth has been told regarding this human partnership of flesh and spirit. So delicate is this relation that the modern mortal is more wont to injure his mind by feasting than by fasting. This, too, impairs the soul of its powers, and leaves it a matter of wonder who is the more forlorn, the saint who has fasted or the one who has feasted. Neither of these mortals is a normal, true, divine human being, but only a mind beclouded and deadened and other Great Shadows and Shapes were wont to reduce their food in days set apart for some essay, or speech, or conversation, not because a famished brain would think but because an overfed brain was known to be stupid and uncertain. In our age the higher classes would show more by this deep reasonableness if it should for forty days place before those persons a table marked by simplicity. The common laboring class observe all the year in a manner sufficiently Lenten, but there is large multitude which could extract much of happiness of heart and of freshness of intellect from forty days of rich and glorious temperance. All must be well when man would be thoughtful, or happy, or devout. It is often the morning after a feast men doubt the existence of God, and those are the hours when they raise the question whether life is worth living. Harpists and violinists are always caring well for their instruments—how they are made and how preserved. Even the (what Mallon-metallists would express it, by the depreciation of silver) is universally conceded, and it will be fortunate for their people if they are not forced again to atone in sackcloth and ashes for the great mistake of 1816, made under the lead of Lord Liverpool. The United States, if possible, has a deeper interest than Great Britain in maintaining if possible an international agreement by which the relation between the two metals shall become fixed and permanent.

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Those of us who were reared in churches which do not observe the Lenten season can perhaps at last make a just estimate of such a Christian custom. Not having been reared amid those sacred days we may even be the better fitted to pass some calm opinion upon their value, just as students are thought to learn the principle of grammar in some language not their own, and as travelers can learn the great qualities of humanity by going far from home. It is possible that those outside of a rite may be influenced by some prejudice, but so may those living within a form cherish too partial an opinion. Thus it is not in the power of any party to find the exact worth of any doctrine in either politics or religion. It remains therefore for all to be as just as they can possibly be with what light they possess. And as to justice our times rank high in the possession of that quality. Universal education has brought with it a new power and a new wish to be just. Systems of politics, and philosophy, and religion secure a hearing in our age, and are not the victims of mere partisan feelings.

Lent was developed gradually out of the incident of Christ's trial in the wilderness. In those forty days of seclusion there lay before Him the two worlds—the one of common pursuits and pleasures sometimes wicked, sometimes childish, sometimes injurious, always transient when a good; the other the world of uncommon pursuits, self-culture, worship, benevolence, every form of kindness—a spiritual, manly realm, pure and everlasting. Between these two He was led to and fro by the spirit of darkness and by His own spirit of light. At last the Son of Man and of God was ready for His life-work and thus those memorable forty days became worthy of perpetual study and observance. Some times forty hours were devoted to this memory, the spiritual instead of the literal; and in some times and places the abstaining from food was not enjoined. After varied experiment the Roman and some subsequent forms of Christianity drifted into that mode of observance which now prevails under the name of Lent.

This custom has passed into a more reasonable period and has thrown aside much of its old superstition and error. In some epochs many thousands of Christians transformed all their days and years into an act of austerity and went about the service of God and man with bodies and minds wasted by fastings and cruelties. They offered to the immense works of the world bodies fit only to be on the bed of an invalid or in the grave. These many thousands did not realize that the soul needs food as well as the body, and that man eats his dinner not in the name of his body only, but also in the name of his mind. The great Julius Cæsar, when his body was affected by disease, cried, says the dramatist, in the weak tones of a "sick girl." All his genius of intellect was dependent upon the dinner table of his body. This fundamental law the old church set at naught and attempted to make a Christian manhood within a cadaverous body. The attempt failed because Nature is the one omnipotent King. Man is so dependent upon body that we may be quite sure that at death the soul goes away from this substance only to enter another more refined, no doubt, but still with the nerves and with the power to come. Fasting, therefore, would be a weakening of every religious thought and sentiment were it an abstinence from adequate food as to quantity and variety, but when done the hunger soon changes to romance and good humor and optimism are all gone, and we may infer that with these has gone also the spirit of worship. Fasting, as a general law, must be a natural enemy of religion; Christ's own example was exceptional, for He had the world upon his mind and heart and was not able to eat

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. J. K. Emmet in "Fritz, the Bohemian."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. Clara Morris as "Camille."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. "The Silver King."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Boston Theatre Dramatic Company in "Jalma."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, near Randolph. Variety entertainment.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. "The Romany Rye."

Standard Theatre.
Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. "American Flats."

Central Music-Hall.
Southeast corner of Randolph and State streets. Apollo Club Concert.

Hershey Music-Hall.
Madison street, near Dearborn. Prof. Cromwell—"Germany and the Rhine."

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums.
Clark street, near Madison, and Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 11 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
One block north of Clark-street bridge. Gran's Opera Company. Curiosities. Matinee every day.

National Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 1 a. m. to 11 p. m.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1884.

WARMER, partly cloudy weather, and light snows.

PROF. SWING preached yesterday on what in his opinion constitutes "A Reasonable Lent."

THE Calumet Iron & Steel Works at Irondale, near this city, were destroyed by fire yesterday.

THE Ways and Means Committee of the House promise to report a Tariff bill within the next ten days.

AN effort will be made during this week to have the bill for the extension of the bonded-whisky period discussed.

ST. LOUIS Democrats are greatly disgusted at the choice of Chicago as the place for holding the Bourbon National Convention.

A WOODEN warehouse at St. Paul, occupied by various firms, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $125,000; insurance, $85,000.

IN another page will be found the full text of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's sermon at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday.

EULOGIES in memory of the late Representative Haskell, of Kansas, will be delivered Thursday in the House of Representatives.

DR. CARR, the newly-appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Galway, Ireland, has issued a pastoral advising his people not to emigrate.

S. MARKS' jewelry store at Troy, N. Y., was broken into yesterday morning by burglars, who made off with $50,000 worth of goods.

REPORTS from THE TRIBUNE'S special correspondents at Cairo, Paducah, Mound City, and other river places indicate a gradual subsidence of the floods in the Ohio River Valley.

THE Rev. Arthur Ritchie, the well-known Episcopalian clergyman of this city, has determined to accept the pastorate of St. Ignatius' Church, New York. He will leave about the 1st of May.

MRS. A. B. E. HAIGHT was convicted of the murder of her husband at De Ruyter, N. Y., Saturday night, after a trial of two weeks. It is alleged that Mrs. Haight has killed two other husbands and her father.

IT is reported at Suakin that Osma Digma will soon attack that place. The negro inhabitants of the town are favorably disposed towards him, and it is feared that in case of attack they will massacre the European inhabitants.

JUDGE ERASTUS S. WILLIAMS died yesterday at his home in this city in his 63d year. He was a native of Salem, N. Y. He served as Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County from 1863 to 1879. He was an able lawyer and a courageous and upright Judge.

A FIRE at Jackson, Mich., yesterday morning, destroyed one of the finest business blocks in that city. In the conflagration two lives are known to have been lost. It is feared that others perished. The loss was about $150,000, only partially covered by insurance.

WALKER ELLIOTT, an Irish dynamite patriot of New York, is authority for the statement that a Prof. Mezeroff, who is in the pay of the Fenian Brotherhood in New York, has invented a bomb which can be carried under the arm as safely as a loaf of bread, but which could demolish the House of Commons or any other English public building if thrown at it. Mr. Walker Elliott threatens that Prof. Mezeroff's bombs will be soon put to use in England. There were men—he did not say whether he was one—ready to throw them.

THE Rev. Thomas E. Green, Presbyterian, and the Rev. Arthur Little, Congregationalist, commented severely in the course of their sermons yesterday on the Roman Catholic procession of Sunday week in honor of Archbishop Feehan, which they regard as a desecration of the Sabbath.

AT Metropolis, Ill., it is claimed that the National appropriation for relief from the floods is being distributed by politicians, who use the money rather to further their own political projects than to relieve distress. The sufferers there prefer to play the rôle of mendicants rather than to work for a living for a few weeks.

THE House Committee on Commerce has practically agreed to substitute the Inter-State Commerce bill drafted by Stewart, of Vermont, for that proposed by Mr. Reagan, of Texas. Stewart's bill is a much more moderate measure than that of the Texas Congressman. The provisions of the bill as far as adopted are set forth in another page. They will be far more acceptable to the railroad companies than those of the bill proposed by Mr. Reagan.

THE Western Democrats who attended the recent meeting of their National Committee at Washington, D. C., expressed themselves strongly in favor of a revenue-reform platform, and ridiculed the attempts of the New Jersey and other Eastern Bourbon protectionists to control the National Convention. The Western Democratic revenue-reformers say they can carry Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, and Nebraska on a free-trade-reform platform.

IT is reported that "Chinese" Gordon's proclamations have not had the required effect. The Mahdi does not abate his demands. England is trying to negotiate with the King of Abyssinia, but the latter is not as complaisant as he might be. Admiral Hewett and Gen. Graham, of the English forces, seem not to be capable of agreeing on a plan of military operations, and the Mahdi's Lieutenant, Osman Digma, at latest accounts was defiant and aggressive. The "rebels," as the followers of the Mahdi are called by the English, are in great force in the vicinity of Tokar.

FOUR prominent members of the Chicago delegation who went to Washington recently to bring the Democratic National Convention to this city have returned. One of them, Mr. Melville W. Fuller, thinks that Mr. Barnum, of "mule" notoriety, was the best friend of Chicago in the National Democratic Committee. Mr. Erskine M. Phelps is inclined to attribute Chicago's victory to Mr. Goudy, Mr. Fuller, and Mr. Sterling Morton of Nebraska. Mr. Winston does not give special credit to any person. Mayor Harrison was loquacious and egotistical as usual. He allows it to be inferred that it was his speech that settled the business.

MR. SAM ALLERTON, who really knows as much about political economy as one of his own steers, is pleased to indulge in further reflections concerning the tariff and THE TRIBUNE. We believe THE TRIBUNE and the tariff can both endure Sam Allerton's profound essays on what he doesn't know if the few persons who read them can. The estimation in which Mr. Allerton stands with his neighbors is best shown by the common remarks in connection with his attitude on the Pleuro-Pneumonia bill. He is known wherever his fame reaches as a man whose ignorance is not irradiated by a single gleam of generosity or unselfishness. He is willing that the vast live-stock interests of the United States should be exposed to the risks of a fearful plague if only he is permitted to reap a personal profit in the meantime. Give Sam Allerton his "commission" on death and bankruptcy and he will be satisfied. Now, this is a philosophy with which THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has no sympathy, and in opposing and denouncing it we have had occasion to use plain language concerning Mr. Samuel Allerton. Hence his tears! But he will not succeed either by supplications or by coarse and congenial vituperation in diverting attention from his own singular disregard of the true interests of the cattle trade.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

We are now nearing the 1st of March and we ought to get a tolerably clear notion of what the spring trade is to be. Indeed, in some lines of traffic the "spring trade" is already over. Making all allowance for the bad effects of the floods in the Ohio Valley and other adverse circumstances of the accidental sort it must be conceded that business has not yet fulfilled the expectations that many people have indulged in. Considerable disappointment has been expressed by some of the best observers in this city. The money market, always quick to respond to any changes in the mercantile situation, has registered no improvement worth mention. If there has been any increased investment of capital in the last fortnight it would be measured by a fraction of 1 per cent. The clearings, too, are still decreasing. We still have our tremendous load of cereals and the movement of other goods is moderate. Over this whole situation hangs the stock market. Prices are buoyed up with a persistency and success that evidences the power of the capital behind it and the skill of its manipulators. It is a serious danger point. If the general business of the country does not come to its support it is only a question of a few weeks, or a few months at the longest, when there will be a collapse. These great operators are not banded together because they love each other, and if their purpose of tolling the outsiders fails some of them will stand from under without ceremony. These facts are, perhaps, not pleasant to contemplate, but the wise business-man will take a good look at them before expanding his liabilities.

The changes of the week in the iron trade are only such as have been already foreshadowed and indicate a slight improvement. The same is true of the glass and coal industries. The "boom" in dry goods was short-lived. The demand is now slack, though this is partially attributable to unfavorable weather. Some small reductions in wages are still being made at the mills. The failures among mercantile houses are again of comparatively small consequence, and we may now feel sure that the worst of the insolvency period is well over.

In the stock market the only adverse event was the failure of McGinnis Bros. & Fearing, and its effect was slight and temporary. The bull leaders would, of course, not allow such an incident to bring their well-laid plans to naught if the purchase of a few thousand shares would prevent it. Aside from the artificial character of present prices, the most serious menace to the list is the condition of the railroad pools. At times it seems as if they would go to pieces. The end of the bickerings of the railroad magnates is not yet. The most casual observer can see the makings of a row of the first magnitude. Canadian Pacific stock is staid by the Government, which has pretty much shouldered the corporation. This in the long run, will be found a great deal pleasanter for the railroad jobbers than for the unfortunate taxpayers of the Dominion. As for the present personnel of Wall street, the outsiders are still outside and the insiders are inside—very much so—and foreigners are sending back at least as many securities as they are buying.

England and the Continent are more likely to be seriously affected by financial reverses here than we are by any trouble there, but the situation in the Old World is a matter of great importance to us. In England there have been some very heavy failures of late, and much distrust prevails there. The textile trade moves slowly, and the outlook for the iron industry is bad. Prices of iron are low, and efforts are making to restrict production. The profits of the shipping interest, too, have been small for a year past. So the people are feeling poor, and will be less eager buyers of what we have to sell. In France there have recently been some enormous failures, and the condition of that country is precarious. The demoralization in Cuba is of importance to us, even though our commerce with that island is greatly restricted by our tariff.

NAMES OF THE COMMITTEE.

The country is profoundly dissatisfied with the action of the Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives in changing the Reagan bill for the regulation of the railroads so as to cut out all the regulation. The effects of the discriminations practiced by the railroads between places and individuals are perfectly well understood by the business-men of the community. Chicago is now being given a taste of this kind of discrimination by the action of the Gould roads in taking grain around this city at lower rates than those at which it can be shipped from here. The evil of making sudden and arbitrary alterations in railroad tariffs is only less serious than that of discrimination. It lies at the very foundation of the injuries done by the pools and by the railroad wars in which they indulge. The sections prohibiting these improper practices have been stricken out of the Reagan bill, and in place of them a provision for a commission with powers to do nothing is to be given to the suffering public.

This will not do. For session after session the efforts of the real representatives of the people to put through Congress some effective legislation for the control of the railroad power have failed. This power is exerting an irresistible influence all over the country to determine who shall succeed in business and who shall fail, who shall be rich and who shall be poor, and it is not less successful in determining what legislation shall be passed by the people's Congress. The responsibility for this state of things is not to be visited upon that broad and vague entity, "Congress." Under our system of legislation the work of Congress is to a large extent the work of its committees. Huntington understood this when he expressed such solicitude in his correspondence about the make-up of the Pacific Railroads Committee. The committees are getting more and more power as years intensify the tendencies of our system and increase the business which comes before Congress—tho not that which leaves its hands accomplished—and it is the committees that will have to bear the brunt of censure for most of the derelictions of the present Congress.

This Congress it is evident is destined to be only a strategic body. Its energies are to be mainly consumed in the work of maneuvering for position in the coming contest for the Presidency, and the numerous syndicates and corporations which are interested above all things that Congress should leave things as they are and should not "agitate" mean to take full advantage of this temporizing disposition. Rats in a granary could not be more averse to "agitation" and disturbing the "business interests" than they. Their main hope for crippling the work Congress might do and saving themselves from disturbance is in the committees. If the Commerce Committee carry out their plan for the emasculation of the Reagan bill it will be impossible to avoid the inference that they have been subject to the same influences, be they what they may, that have for so many sessions in succession baffled all the efforts of the people to bring the railroads within the old-time restraints of the common carrier. The names of the Commerce Committee are as follows:

Reagan, Texas.	Clardy, Missouri.
Turner, Kentucky.	Dunn, Arkansas.
Seymour, Connecticut.	Glascock, California.
Woodward, Wisconsin.	Boyle, Pennsylvania.
Barksdale, Mississippi.	O'Neill, Pennsylvania.
Davis, Illinois.	Wadsworth, New York.
Long, Massachusetts.	Stewart, Vermont.
Peters, Kansas.	

If the right kind of a bill for the prevention of railroad discrimination and extortion does not come before Congress it will be the fault of this committee, and those members of it who produce this miscarriage of reform may expect to be marked men before the country for the rest of their lives. The country has waited long enough for a movement in this matter, and has so far got absolutely nothing. Somebody will have to "go" if this course of obstruction is kept up.

BISMARCK'S BOORISH ACT.

Speaking of Bismarck's boorish act in returning the Lasker resolution to the American Congress with his sneering and contemptuous compliments, the New York *Times* remarks.

The resolution was not addressed to Bismarck. Two copies were forwarded to Minister Sargent, one copy to be sent to the family of Herr Lasker, the other to be "communicated through the legitimate channel to the presiding officer" of the Reichstag, of which Mr. Oehlitzen, the mover of the resolution, erroneously supposed Lasker to be a member. "The legitimate channel" in this case was the Foreign Office, of which Count Hatzfeldt is the head. It is only because of Bismarck's habitual assertion of autocratic power and of the servility—also habitual—of the subordinate Ministers that the resolution ever came into his hands at all. The House of Representatives will be fully justified in treating the matter as if its resolution had fallen into the hands of any common thief who had returned it with an insulting message.

It was in 1865 that Eduard Lasker was first elected to the Assembly and began there that long career of earnest and statesmanlike opposition to the policy of brutal despotism which the Iron Chancellor has made his own both in the Kingdom of Prussia and the larger field which the creation of the German Empire afforded for the exercise of his remarkable powers.

The National-Liberal party which Lasker so long led has been disrupted by the unequal pace and varying convictions of its members. Lasker is dead. But Bismarck lives, and over the grave of the dead Liberal leader he aims an affront at the Congress of the United States. "High political principles," the cable tells us, form the basis of his action in returning the resolution of condolence.

It is the wildest absurdity, of course, to fancy for a moment that the irritable Chancellor can disturb the friendly relations existing between Germany and the United States. Those relations rest upon the mutual esteem of the two peoples, and they are not to be disturbed by the capricious and irrational behavior of one crabbed old man, though he be the most potent and conspicuous man in Germany. We care not a rush about Bismarck's opinions of Herr Lasker, or about his opinions of us. We know perfectly well that to a very large part of the people of Germany the estimate which the people of this Republic put upon the principles for which Lasker heroically struggled is entirely acceptable, and we instinctively feel that when the Emperor William and Bismarck, both now tottering upon the brink of the grave, have disappeared from the stage, the absolutist ideas which they both represent and enforce will, to a large extent, disappear also.

TORTURING A CAMPAIGN EPIGRAM.

It was the good fortune of Lieut.-Gov. Manning, of Iowa, in a speech last summer to hit upon a campaign epigram that has been resounding over the State in sonorous phrase ever since. It gave the Prohibitionists a motto of high hope and enthusiasm; and the declaration in favor of schoolhouses on every hilltop and no saloons in the valley was to the Iowa prohibition canvass what Grant's epigram was to the campaign that ended at Appomattox. Indeed, Gov. Manning has been canonized before the victory has been won, and in the rotunda of the Capitol at Des Moines his portrait is now displayed over the epigram: "A schoolhouse on every hilltop and not a saloon in the valley."

Epigrams, like proverbs, are sometimes open to the impeachment that they tell only a half-truth, and they are often tortured with literal interpretation to the destruction of the figurative meaning. They are a subject not only of joy to the faithful but of glee to the enemy, who read them in the letter that killeth rather than the spirit that giveth life. The schoolhouse-and-hilltop epigram of the Iowa Prohibitionists has not wholly escaped this fate. The Legislature being now in session nearly every form of proposed legislation is urged as a measure to plant virtues on the hilltop and extirpate evil from the valley. Even the measure of the member from the County of Johnson to prohibit the running of bucket-shops has not escaped this description, and it has been predicted that hereafter the portrait of this member will be displayed in the Capitol, with the motto: "A happy home on every hilltop and not a bucket-shop in the valley."

Popular as the hilltop-and-valley epigram has been in Iowa, it could hardly be native to the soil of a prairie State, and it has taken some effort to give it a local habitation in politics and popular speech. At Des Moines the effort has been specially difficult for other than geographical reasons. While that place is a prohibition stronghold it happens that it has indulged in no moderate boasting that "the biggest distillery in the world" is in daily operation in the valley below the city. Even the strongest Prohibitionists boast of this great enterprise, and argue that the prohibitory laws they favor will not interfere with the operation of this, "the biggest distillery in the world," but that its smoke will continue to ascend as an emblem of a great industry and a prosperous town while the city will vote prohibition as an expression of moral sentiment. So it has been aptly held that the inconsistency of this class of Prohibitionists is only to be expressed in the epigram: "A schoolhouse on every hilltop and the big distillery booming in the valley."

The geographical question is really one of great difficulty in settling the prohibition question in Iowa. It is not torturing the figure too much to say that the statute that is good on the hilltop will be only a dead letter in the valley. Prohibition may be enforced in the rural sections of the State, but will certainly prove a failure in the large towns; and the places that boast of their great distilleries may vote prohibition, but they will never enforce it. No man has yet explained how the same prohibitory law can work well on the hilltop and in the valley. It is a great work to plant virtues on the hilltops and exterminate evil from the valleys, but acts of the Legislature can do this only when they have the earnest and practically unanimous support of public sentiment. Epigrams will not do it.

THE MOROCCO SULTAN'S COLLECTION

The Sultan of Turkey is harassed and jaded by internal discontents and external troubles. The Arabian Sultans are distracted with the cares of rebellion. The Soudan Sultans hardly know where they are, and cannot settle down contentedly until Gordon Pasha disposes of them. It seems to be a dismal time for Sultans generally, but there is one of them who appears to be a philosopher, and who is enjoying life in the most reckless manner. Regardless of the turmoil all about him, Sidi Muley Hassan, Sultan of Morocco, has just added his thousandth wife to his harem amid great rejoicing and much festal pageantry.

It will probably be impossible for any Occidental to conceive of Sidi Muley Hassan rejoicing over the acquisition of a thousandth wife. The vast majority of Occidentals have all they can do to get along with one wife. That many do not accomplish even this the records of the divorce courts bear sad testimony. Of course Sidi Muley Hassan has one great advantage. If his wives do not suit him or prove refractory he can drown, bowstring, or otherwise satisfactorily dispose of them, and no one can question his sifting-out process. The codes of Western civilization do not recognize this process of natural selection. If any lord of creation in Chicago, for instance, finding that his wife was not all his fancy painted her, should put her in a sack, row out into the lake, and quietly drop her overboard, the whole community would rise in its indignation and demand his execution. Sidi Muley Hassan does not labor under this disadvantage. If he should sacrifice his whole collection tomorrow there would be no other comment in Morocco society than that he was a little fastidious, perhaps. But even with this great advantage in his favor, Occidentals, as we have said, will regard him with wonder, if not with admiration, and they will inquire with much interest whether he really enjoys this immense galaxy of better halves, whether the marriage ceremony is not a little monotonous, and whether, after he has married 500 or 600, he approaches the hymeneal altar with as much alacrity as in the earlier stages of his connubial career.

The answer to all this comes in the announcement that when he took Mrs. Muley Hassan No. 1,000 for his truly wedded wife he gave a magnificent banquet to the other 999, all of whom attended. The festivities were prolonged to a late hour, and the newcomer received a magnificent send-off and no end of presents. As Sidi Muley Hassan has not been accustomed to give banquets when he is married, and, in fact, could not do so without great inconvenience, as he sometimes marries half a dozen in a day, the number usually depending upon the quality of the houris who are brought in by the hucksters for his inspection, it follows that the banquet given in honor of his latest acquisition is due to the fact that she is the thousandth. This gives us a clew to the Sultan's conduct. Evidently he is not marrying all these charmers because of his domestic proclivities, of his sympathy with lone lorn women, or of his admiration for the covenant of marriage. This old philosopher has a higher and more scientific object in view. He is in all probability making a collection of wives, just as connoisseurs make collections of old coins, books, pipes, bugs, rugs, and jugs. Having reached the thousandth specimen, he is as happy as the collector who reaches the thousandth coin or book. It is too much for human nature to believe that he is interested in them from any other standpoint, that he takes any special pleasure in the woman No. 473 as a woman or in wife No. 1,000 as a wife. He takes the same kind of delight in them as the good rector in "Middlemarch" took in his entomological collection, and if he only would catalog and label them, place them in convenient localities, narrowly observe them as Sir John Lubbock did his ants, and then give his results to the world in a treatise, it would be extremely interesting. He has unusual facilities for so doing, as he is complete master of his time and of his collection, and can guard against any contingencies that might scatter it, like afternoon teas or literary coteries, or any visitations like the opera, which would bankrupt him in a week.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

An opposition has been organized against the passage of the bill proposed in Congress for the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia. The headquarters of this opposition is at the Chicago Stock-Yards, and Sam Allerton is its instigator and leader. It is founded on purely selfish considerations, which ignore the vast cattle-raising interests of the country, and it ought to be exposed and put down.

The bill proposed in Congress is made up from suggestions contributed by farmers and cattle-raisers, who are said to represent $50,000,000 of values. It contemplates the establishment of a "Bureau of Animal Industry" under the supervision of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and its principal features are as follows: A thorough investigation into the causes of contagious diseases among cattle by veterinary experts; the adoption of the best methods for treating, transporting, and caring for animals, and for suppressing and exterminating pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases; notification to the States of such rules and regulations as may be adopted; authority to declare quarantine restrictions in such States as may be found to be infected with communicable cattle diseases and refuse to abide by the National regulations; prohibition of the exportation of diseased cattle; the prevention of the transportation thereof on the railroads running from one State to another; reasonable penalties for the violation of the law, and the requirement that the District-Attorney shall prosecute the same. This is what the bill proposes, and it is the universal sentiment among the cattle-growers that protection against the spread of the disease can be secured only by National regulation.

Pleuro-pneumonia thus far has been confined to the cattle of the Eastern States; but Eastern cattle are constantly being sent West for breeding purposes and calves are sent to fatten on the rich Western grasses. If the absence of proper and effective supervision shall result in a communication of the disease to the Western herds the industry of cattle-raising in this country, which promises to be one of the richest and most profitable of all American pursuits, will soon be ruined. Already American cattle from the United States are sold in Liverpool at $15 less per head than the cattle from Canada, and all because of the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia in certain districts; and the restrictions in foreign markets will increase until the disease shall be absolutely exterminated, or at least until the foreign authorities shall be satisfied that the exportation of diseased cattle from the United States is effectually prohibited by strict Government surveillance.

The ground of the opposition which comes from the Stock-Yards men and transportation interests is, that the passage of such a bill as is proposed will be an admission of the disease and will hurt the trade. In the same way the newspapers are warned in times of small-pox or scarlet-fever epidemics to suppress the facts in order that the people may not be alarmed. In both cases it seems to be assumed that it is better to permit contagion to spread havoc than to take proper preventive measures. Why shouldn't it be admitted that the disease prevails when such is the case? That is the first step toward controlling and suppressing it. What is to be gained by denying it? Nothing is so delusive as ignorance; a false sense of security is the most dangerous of all conditions. The cattle-raisers of the country, whose entire substance is involved, understand this and want to fight increasing danger openly and persistently. Why do the Stock-Yards and transportation rings antagonize the course they recommend? Simply because any loss which results from the reduced price of American cattle falls upon the producers, and no part thereof upon the brokers, commission men, shippers, and railroads. The men of the Sam Allerton stripe would rather see the cattle-raisers lose millions than to submit to any inconvenience of inspection and regulation. A temporary reduction of the commission and the transportation profits is of more concern to them than the welfare of the country or the vast interests of the cattle-trade in the West.

Congress should pass without delay the bill which the American cattle-growers ask for with one voice, and the petty, selfish, and short-sighted opposition of the cattle-brokers and freight-agents and "eveners' ring" should not be permitted to interfere with it.

ACCORDING to the testimony of the political wool-gathering Delano before the Ways and Means Committee in opposition to any reduction of the taxes levied on the clothing of the people for the benefit of the flock-masters of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Vermont, it appears that it requires the labor of 2,200,000 men in this country to produce 320,000,000 pounds of wool a year. As the value of this wool is $100,000,000 by his statement, it seems that the total gross value of this sheep industry is but $50 a year per man. No wonder that men who cannot do more than that in a year want to have all the rest of the Nation taxed for their benefit. They need it. The statements of other sheep men before the committe showed that these Eastern shearers of sheep—and of their fellow-men—are trying to raise wool on land worth $70 an acre in competition with growers in Texas and Montana, who get land for prices ranging from nothing to $2.50 an acre. What the wool-growers of Vermont, and Ohio, and Pennsylvania really need is a tariff against Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, and Montana, and the cheap lands beyond the Missouri. Wool is declared by these "pale-faced sheep," as Dorsey would call them, to have declined in price, and the decline is imputed solely to the tariff. But Delano himself let out that the price began going down long before the tariff was changed. All prices have been going down; but the wool-growers think they are entitled to go to Congress with a demand that all the taxpayers in the country be assessed to make good to them alone the depreciation in the value of their product. Spring wheat last year was at this time worth $1.07; Thursday last it was down to 92 cents; corn has declined from 57 cents to 52; oats from 39 to 32; rye from 66 to 58; lard from 11.40 cents a pound to 9.65; and so on since last year. The grain-raisers have suffered a more grievous decline than the wool-raisers. Why should the wool-raisers have their losses made good by taxation on the rest of the community any more than the grain-raisers? The value of the cereal crops is in round numbers $1,500,000,000 a year against $100,000,000 for wool. Is not foreign competition with the wheat-raiser just as much a thing to be fended off by taxation as foreign competition with the wool-grower? If the wool-grower is to have the repealed tax of three cents a pound reimposed on the people why should not Congress vote a similar bounty out of the taxpayers to the growers of grain? Will Delano or Lawrence, now lobbying in Washington, please answer?

MORRISON reported the views of the majority of his committee on the Bonded-Extension bill Saturday. The prayers of the distillers have found a favor with the Bourbon Congress which they did not elicit from the Republican legislators last year. Mr. Morrison declared, in his remarks to the House, that the production of whisky was beyond the demands of the market, and that the hard times hit the interest harshly. So the committee proposed to let the distillers pile up their stuff in the bonded warehouses for two years more without any of the usual inconvenience attaching to such action through the expense of paying the taxes due. If these views have any value now, the distillers, acting in the spirit of the argument, can pile up the barrels until they o'ertop old Pelion. Two years hence, when the manufacturers have made the present whisky Ossa like a wart, how forcible will be their plea and how urgent their petition!

THE social sensation at Scranton, Pa., is by no means an uninteresting one, and will bring into relief the extraordinary prejudices of occasional individuals of the Hebrew race. Upon the marriage of the daughter to a Gentile the Hebrew parents published in the city papers among the "obituaries" of the day a death-notice reciting the sorrow of the family over the "death" of the child. It reflects great credit upon the leaders of the Judaic tribe, however, to know that they condemn in severe terms the action of the parents. A prominent and wealthy Hebrew of Scranton publishes a card characterizing the deed of Mr. Levy, the father, as "vile, wicked, and inhuman." The rabbi at Wilkesbarre, Pa., has also taken prompt steps to undo the harm which the angry Levy patriarch has come near inflicting upon his people. The rabbi warns Americans not to accept the sentiments of this unhappy family as those of the Israelites of the United States.

An English Radical on America.

Prof. James Bryce, one of the English Radical members of Parliament who visited America last summer, and was a member of the Villard Northern Pacific party, has been telling a London interviewer of some of the many things which impressed him while in this country. Prof. Bryce is a keen observer of men and things. He did not confine his observations in the United States, like his countryman of Anglo-Indian experience, Sir Lepel Griffin, with the altabetic decorations, to the theatres, the clubs, and the saloons, but went into the country and saw the farmers in their homes, went into the manufacturing towns and inspected the dwellings of the workingmen. The result of his researches has been that he found much to commend and not a great deal to condemn. He has the utmost confidence in the great democratic experiment on this continent, and has returned to England "a greater believer than ever in the destinies of the United States." Having once before visited us, he has come to the conclusion that American politics are becoming purer, and he feels that it will be but a question of time when existing abuses will be gotten rid of. The hearts of the people are sound. The Civil-Service Reform sot was but a concession to a popular demand which will grow stronger each year. Like Lord-Justice Coleridge, the fact that our "farmers own their fields," our "artisans own their houses," is the most happy and hopeful sign in our social economy. He assures his own countrymen that Mr. George's communistic theories find no favor here, and that it is a standing puzzle with Americans how Mr. George can command so much attention in England. It is not quite so much of a puzzle, however, as Prof. Bryce imagines. He, too, must have a very shrewd notion that did English farmers own their fields and English artisans own their houses Mr. George would be a prophet without honor in the "mother country."

Mr. Bryce strongly dissents from the average English notion of American newspapers. While he does not think that they wield the same degree of influence as the English journals, he thinks it is almost wholly owing to our magnificent distances, and not to any lack of ability on the part of their conductors. "There is no doubt," he says, "a strong vein of flippancy in many of them, but there is also a great deal of talent." It may have occurred to Prof. Bryce that the "flippancy" which he so moderately deprecates is preferable to the lugubrious stupidity of most of the London dailies.

Besides our system of landholding Prof. Bryce thinks that there are many other things which England can copy from us. Our system of proportional representation is one of these, though he deprecates the American custom of demanding residence in a district. The high-license system of America, if introduced into England, would in his opinion go far towards the solution of the liquor problem in that country. He condemns prohibition as impracticable.

The dangers which beset the Republic, this observant Englishman thinks, are greatly exaggerated. They are: (1) "The growth of abnormally large fortunes and the excessive luxury resulting therefrom," and (2) "the excessive power of great corporations." The first of these evils, however, is confined to the large cities. Time will remedy that. The people will remedy the second. They perceive the danger. "You must go to America," said Mr. Bryce, "to understand the strength of the anti-monopolist feeling." It is but a question of a few years, as he says, when the power of the corporations will be limited by National and State regulation—then, too, the opportunities for amassing abnormal wealth will have passed away in a great measure.

THE Mennonites who recently settled in Nebraska now occupy three whole counties, and, besides being good farmers and hard workers, are extremely economical. A recent traveler says of their habits: "When it comes to economy they are right there, early and late. What can't be sold off their farms they feed to the pigs, and what the pigs won't eat they eat themselves. I know a family of father, mother, five children, and one grown relative, eight of 'em in all, and their grocery bill doesn't average 50 cents a week. And why should it? They don't use sugar, nor tea, nor baking-powder, nor anything of that kind. They make their own butter, and use browned barley for coffee. They go to bed nightly soon after sundown to save oil, and never buy any coal, but make the children carry in corn-stalks and such things to burn. Everything they buy—harnesses, tools, lumber, etc.—is bought at wholesale in Chicago and then parceled out around at cost. Most of the time they ship their grain to Chicago themselves.

WASHINGTON swarms with Dakotians now. And most of them want something. One set urges the necessity of opening the Sioux Reservation to give railway facilities to the Black Hills settlers. Another clique wants the Territory admitted as a State. Several more advocate the division of the Territory on the forty-sixth parallel, which would give the north part 73,000 square miles and the south part 77,000. The total area is 149,100 square miles, which is equal to the combined areas of New England, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and one third of Pennsylvania. The census of 1880 gives Dakota only 135,176 inhabitants; but from the number of preemptions and homestead claims, and from other estimates, it is believed that the number now is nearly 500,000. Population is pouring in, and enthusiastic Dakotians say that before the next session of Congress the Territory will have 600,000 inhabitants.—*Washington Post.*

PARNELL'S candidate had an unexpectedly easy victory in the Cork City election. He received an unprecedented majority. The figures were:

Deasy (Parnellite)	3,139
Goulding (Tory)	1,138

The Whigs, it appears, supported the Tory. They put forward no candidate of their own. In 1880, when Mr. Parnell and Mr. Daly, who recently resigned, were elected there was also a combination between the Whigs and Tories. The poll then stood:

Daly (Home-Ruler)	1,932
Parnell	1,856
Goulding (Tory)	1,709
Murphy (Whig)	99

The figures of Saturday's election indicate a remarkable increase of the Parnellite strength, though not a corresponding decline of the Tory element, for, while Deasy polled 645 more than his chief did in 1880, the Tory vote fell off only 128. In was generally understood that Mr. Daly resigned in the interest of the Fusion candidate. If this be true, he did not sufficiently appreciate Parnell's strength with his constituents. Cork City has been looked upon by the Parnellites as the most doubtful constituency in the three southern provinces, next to Dublin County. Their easy victory in Saturday's election makes it clear that their leader's claim that he will have a following of eighty members in the next Parliament is well founded.

A TELEGRAM from Alton, Ill., reports that Gov. Hamilton intends to investigate further the story of the convict Donnelly that he knows where Charley Ross is concealed. It is said Donnelly has made a written statement of the matter, which is in the hands of Sheriff Hotz, and in which he says that he was acquainted with a colored woman named Lucy Scott, who married a German named Rickards. The latter told him that he knew where Charley Ross was, and offered to deliver up the boy and divide the reward. Rickards said he was afraid that he would be arrested if he delivered the boy to the authorities. He and Donnelly went to a negro cabin about a mile east of Fosterburg, Madison County, Ill., and Donnelly asserts that he saw Charley Ross there. He says that he intended to rescue the boy, but his arrest prevented it. The matter was investigated by Charley Ross' father last fall, and nothing came of it.

LONDON Truth has the following: Amongst the large cities, those which show the fewest number of deaths in proportion to population are, in their order of superiority—Chicago, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Brussels, Edinburg, Christiania. Chicago, *Truth* says, is far more salubrious than Nice—the Mediterranean health-resort—and the reasons given are that Chicago is built upon sand washed up from a cold, pure, healthy lake, without any substratum of decaying forests; while Nice is probably built on the decayed débris of forest vegetation, and is so situated that it catches and retains from its abundant mountain torrents an excessive quantity of this débris. The reputation of Chicago as a summer-resort is now world-wide.

THE Presidential situation in New York State, according to the Utica *Herald*, is this: At the present time Arthur and Logan are the only candidates avowedly in the field. As Logan has no following in New York, Arthur has the immense advantage of being the only candidate for whom a personal canvass is being made. The result is that "he is likely to get the lion's share of the delegates from New York, without much reference to whether the lion's share of the Republicans of the State favor his nomination or not." The *Herald* wants to know what the Republicans propose to do about it.

COLUMBUS (O.) Correspondence Cincinnati *Commercial*: While the professed reasons for the preference for Payne as the Democratic Presidential candidate is that he is a protectionist, candid Democrats admit that he assumed invincibility is in the fact that he straddles a barrel. Payne's nomination will mean a half a million dollars of bribe money thrown into Ohio if necessary. That one

BEYOND THE SEA.

Arrival at Trinkitat of the British Expedition, Over Four Thousand Strong.

An Advance to Be Made from That Place Today—The Khedive in a Dilema.

The French Preparing for an Attack on Baoninh—Persecuting the Jews in Russia.

EGYPT.

GEN. GRAHAM'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The English expedition under Gen. Graham is expected to start tomorrow (Monday) from Trinkitat for Teb. They intend to look for and bury the bodies of those killed in the battle in which Baker Pasha was defeated. Osman Digma, with 20,000 men, is advancing to meet the English.

The Nubians at Suakin are mutinous.

KASSALA BESIEGED.

CAIRO, Feb. 24.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—It is reported that Kassala is besieged by the rebels, but, as there are three weeks' provisions in the place, it is hoped that it will be able to hold out until relieved by the English forces. The Governor, however, is suspected of being in sympathy with El Mahdi.

MUTINOUS NUBIANS.

SUAKIN, Feb. 24.—A number of Nubian troops assembled at the wharf today to embark for Trinkitat. At the last moment they refused to proceed, saying their bullets would not penetrate the shields of the rebels, and asking why they were required, since British troops had been sent. The military authorities decided to employ the Nubians as camel-drivers.

THE BRITISH AT TRINKITAT.

The whole British expedition, numbering 4,800 men, landed at Trinkitat today. Rebels could be seen on all sides. It is estimated that there are from 10,000 to 12,000 of them in the immediate vicinity of Trinkitat. The men-of-war Jumla, Heela, Ranger, Careysfort, and Orontes are at Trinkitat, and the Euryalus, Decoy, and Sphinx at Suakin.

Gen. Graham sent forward from Trinkitat 200 cavalry, and more are following. A general advance will be made tomorrow. A fort has been erected 6,000 yards from Trinkitat.

AN ATTACK EXPECTED.

The common talk in the bazaar is that Osman Digma will very soon make an attack on this place, in which event it is expected the black inhabitants will declare for El Mahdi and the massacre of Europeans.

A TRANSPORT FLOATED.

The transport Mansourah, ashore near here a few days ago, was floated today and proceeded to Trinkitat. The transport Neera, also ashore, is a total wreck.

AN ADVANCE ORDERED.

CAIRO, Feb. 24.—Gen. Stephenson sent a telegram to London today strongly advising that an advance be made from Trinkitat. The Secretary of State for War, in reply, ordered an immediate advance. He also asked that the Europeans killed at Teb be buried in a fitting manner.

GEN. GRAHAM ASKS FOR RE-ENFORCEMENTS.

Gen. Graham, commander of the Tokar expedition, has telegraphed Gen. Stephenson an urgent request for reënforcements of artillery, as he is armed only with camel guns against Osman Digma's artillery, now served by gunners from Tokar.

SPREADING A FALSE REPORT.

The news of the surrender of Tozar spread throughout the Soudan as an English defeat.

EL MAHDI'S EMISSARIES.

The rebels are negotiating with Kassala and other garrisons to induce them to join El Mahdi.

NEGOTIATING WITH ABYSSINIA.

The Government has ordered Admiral Hewett to send Commander Wolfe to King John, of Abyssinia, with instructions to offer to surrender part of Sankeet—that portion of territory taken from Abyssinia by Gen. Gordon—on condition that the Abyssinians march to liberate the Egyptian garrisons in the Southern Soudan. The King demands an interview with Admiral Hewett and the concession of Massowah without waiting negotiation.

LOSING ITS EFFECT.

KHARTOUM, Feb. 24.—The effect of Gen. Gordon's proclamation is fading.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FALSE PROPHET.

There is a report that El Mahdi with the main body of his army left Ara and is marching on Khartoum via Duem.

THE KHEDIVE'S DILEMA.

Gen. Gordon has asked the Khedive to issue a decree confirming the independence of the Soudan. The Porte has warned the Khedive to maintain the integrity of the Soudan and give no recognition whatever to El Mahdi. The Khedive's dilema has given rise to fresh rumors of his abdication.

A HOTEL FOR THE KHEDIVE'S RECEPTION.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* asserts that agents of the Khedive are preparing a hotel there for himself and family.

TENDERS FOR MILITARY STORES.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 24.—Tenders are invited for furnishing stores and provisions for twelve months beginning with April for the British army of occupation of 10,000 men.

THE CROPS.

The wheat and bean crops of Upper Egypt are splendid. The sugar crop is probably the largest on record.

THE LASKER RESOLUTIONS.

THE GERMAN SECESSIONISTS ACCUSED OF GETTING THEM UP.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The *North German Gazette* accuses the German Secessionist party of getting up the Lasker resolutions and securing their adoption by the American Congress in order to spite Prince Bismarck.

The *Deutsche-Tageblatt*, commenting on the Lasker incident, says the Americans themselves attributed no importance to the resolution of condolence, and only about a dozen members of the House of Representatives were acquainted with the tenor of the resolution.

THE JEWS.

PERSECUTIONS IN RUSSIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 24.—Advices from the Province of Poltava, South Russia, state that Jews there unable to show that they are possessed of landed property are expelled the province. Many of them have been forced to cross the Austrian frontier. A petition presented to Count Tolstoi, Russian Minister of the Interior, begging for time to enable the Jews to purchase land remains unanswered.

TONQUIN.

THE FRENCH PREPARING FOR AN ATTACK ON BACNINH.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Gen. Millot, commander of the land forces in Tonquin, has left three battalions at Sontay and three at Haiphong, and is preparing to operate against Bacninh with 9,000 men.

WAGE-WORKERS.

THE LABOR CRISIS IN FRANCE.

ST. ETIENNE, Feb. 24.—Three thousand unemployed working people held a meeting today. Cyvoct, recently condemned to death for causing the fatal explosion in the Lyons Theatre restaurant in Sept. 1882, was elected Honorary President. The assemblage proceeded in a body to the Prefecture to hold a conference with the Prefect, but the latter was absent. They afterward sent fifteen delegates to the Prefect, who received five of them. He informed them he was unable to remedy the labor crisis, but would do his utmost for the town. Order was preserved by gendarmes.

A NEW OPERA.

MASSENET'S "HERODIADE."

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The Italian opera last night gave the first representation of Massenet's "Herodiade." It was a great success—a success due as much to the rendering of it as to the work itself. The opera is in part very fine, but there are whole acts, and especially the second act, in which science takes the place of inspiration and musical geometry that of melody. During this whole act there is not a moment's repose, a pleasant chord, a trace of melody. It is an evolution of mathematical harmony which is positively exhausting. On the other hand, in the first act the chords are pleasing and there are melodious passages. The third act is also very fine. After the religious march, which terminates with a dance in front of the tabernacle, there is a sextet with a chorus and orchestra, and here there are parts which Beethoven might have signed. The last act also was greatly admired. Maurel as Herod, De Bizzke as John, Mme. Tremelli as Herodias, and Mme. Fides Devries as Salome showed great energy, knowledge, and courage, for this terrible music requires artistes of the utmost power and precision. Maurel renders the part of Herod admirably, but he is not natural enough. Mme. Fides Devries is irreproachable as Salome, and Mme. Tremelli shows herself a powerful tragedian and singer as Herodias. The most curious thing in this Italian cast is that Maurel and Mme. Fides Devries are French, De Bizzke is Slav, and Mme. Tremelli is German. As to the libretto, it does not conform, which is to be regretted, to tradition, and, indeed, scarcely anybody present understands it. In these circumstances, as the second act is the least felicitous, and the first is played too early to be heard, the order might well be changed, and the opera might begin with the second act. This would not interfere with the comprehension of the libretto, and everybody would hear the first act. The accessories were very well gotten up.

CABLE NOTES.

The coal-masters of Ansan, in France, have agreed to advance the wages of their miners.

The Czar of Russia has offered Gen. Ignatieff the civil Governorship of Turkistan, with the charge of the administration of all Central Asian provinces.

The report of the sale of the Blenheim Palace pictures to the Berlin Museum is premature. Under the Heirlooms act it will be necessary to obtain the consent of the High Court of Chancery before the sale can be effected.

The German corvet Olga arrived at Plymouth a few days ago from a cruise in the West Indies, with Prince Henry on board. She suffered much damage in the recent gales, and is now undergoing repairs at Devonport. The Prince is visiting Queen Victoria at Windsor.

A pastoral letter from Bishop Carr was read in the Catholic churches of the Diocese of Galway yesterday, advising the people not to emigrate, and calling attention to a letter from the Archbishop of Toronto stating there were in Toronto emigrants from Connaught actually starving.

TIN MINES.

A Discovery of Wonderfully Rich Deposits in North Carolina—What Is to Be Done.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 20.—[Special Correspondence.]—The discovery of extensive and valuable deposits of tin near King's Mountain, in Cleveland County, North Carolina, has created such an excitement as has hitherto been unknown in all that section of the State. The discovery is remarkable, because of the fact that none of the geologists had found tin in appreciable quantities, and it was left to a young man, an amateur mineralogist to ascertain the presence of immense beds of the ore. This young man is Robert Claywell. He attended the military school of Capt. Bell, at King's Mountain, and, being fond of mineralogy, thoroughly examined Capt. Bell's large tract of land and found a strange mineral. This he analyzed and discovered to be tin. This occurred some months ago. He kept his discovery somewhat secret, but sent the State Geologist a mass of the ore to be exhibited at the Boston Exposition. The geologist examined it, as did also mineralogists at Boston. They were astonished at the purity of the ore, which contained 75 per cent of tin. Some weeks since an investigation began, and Capt. Bell, young Claywell, the State Geologist, and others, bonded a large tract of land, and then the discovery was made public. The ore can be found lying upon the surface of the ground, even in the streets of the Town of King's Mountain, and excavations have developed the fact that extensive beds of tin ore underlie not only the town itself, but a considerable section roundabout. The surface ore is black, with a rusty coating, very nearly resembling iron ore, though considerably heavier.

The excitement of the people in that section can better be imagined than described. Young Claywell, a mere lad, was offered $50,000 for his share of the discovery, if the term may be used, but declined to sell, and is one-fourth owner of the property. It is stated by persons who assume to know that the Government has a standing reward of $50,000 for the discovery of tin. Judge Avery, of the Superior Court, and Gov. Jarvis, are two of the stockholders, and the Governor expects to visit the mine, of which the State Geologist brings such glowing reports. It is officially stated to be the first real discovery of tin yet made in the United States. It is also said that years ago some eminent mineralogists asserted that tin would be found in North Carolina. Prof. Kerr, late State Geologist, but now of the United States Geological Survey, informed your correspondent today that he had several years ago been given a piece of tin ore said to have been taken from the western part of North Carolina, but had never been able to find the locality.

No tin-mine has ever been worked in the United States, and the attention of capitalists in all parts of the country is hence specially attracted to this one. There are several tin mines of tin in Cornwall, one or two in Wales, a few on the Continent of Europe, and the metal has been discovered in Australia. Tin is worth about $450 per ton, and its high price and comparative scarcity in the markets of the world lends additional value to the discovery at King's Mountain. The discoverers regard that they have in truth struck a bonanza.

The State Chemist and the chemist of the United States Mint have made careful analyses of the ore. These, just completed, show it to be a remarkably pure cassiterite, containing from 900 to 1,360 pounds of tin per ton, and that its commercial value ranges from $200 to $375 per ton. It should be remembered that the specimens analyzed were taken from points comparatively near the surface, and there is little doubt that as the mines deepen the quality of the ore will increase in value. It is said that some specimens taken from the greatest depth yet attained more nearly approach absolute purity than any tin-ore yet discovered. Steps are being taken to do the work of mining thoroughly, to put in the best machinery, as speedily as possible to develop a new industry.

It may be mentioned in this connection that more gold is mined in North Carolina than all the States east of the Rockies. There are very nearly 400 mines, some of which yield enormous results. The work is conducted quietly, in the main by Northern and Western capitalists, who are perfectly aware when they have found a good thing. In over forty counties there are gold mines, and some of the most prominent men in the political and financial worlds have an interest in them. The late President Garfield was part owner of a mine in Nash County, fifty miles from Raleigh, which paid him handsome dividends. Very expensive plant is being put in many of the mines, and nearly 600 "stamps" are at work reducing gold-ore. It may also be mentioned in this connection that diamonds have been found in this State, and that the most remarkable "gem" mine in the world is in Iredill County. It is owned by Prof. William E. Hidden, who was for years the special agent of Mr. Thomas Edison, the famous inventor. He came here at Edison's instance, to search for Platinum. While engaged in this search he discovered this mine of gems and is rapidly accumulating a fortune thereby. He gave up his position with Edison and devotes himself solely to the mine. Out of it he takes the beautiful green gem named after him "Hiddenite," which has become very popular, and sells in New York at the same price as the diamond. A singular, in fact, remarkable thing about this gem mine is, that perhaps a dozen precious stones are taken from it, all of which are in demand.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24. Arrived, the City of Richmond and Adriatic, from Liverpool; the Salier, from Bremen.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Arrived out, the Kansas, from Boston; the British Princess, from Philadelphia; the Jenny Otto, from Galveston.

AN ANOMALY.

Philadelphia *Call*: "Papa, what is meant by an anomaly?"

"An anomaly, my son," replied the father, "is a man who pays his gas bill without referring to the company as a thief."

NEW YORK.

Arthur's Friends at Home Throw Cold Water on His Presidential Aspirations.

Dr. Collins Trying to Secure Another Jeannette Investigation—Funeral of the Late Salmi Morse.

Bad Faith in the Great Pool—The Dynamite Brotherhood—Wall Street Gossip.

CAN ARTHUR CARRY NEW YORK?

PEOPLE AT HIS HOME ANSWER IN THE NEGATIVE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—[Special.]—A special to the *Times* from Albany says: Can Mr. Arthur carry New York State if he is nominated? This is a question which has been heard many times during the last fortnight. Practical men are asking it. Mr. Arthur is not popular as a Presidential candidate right here in his own State. This is becoming apparent, for the more his claims are pressed the more settled becomes the opposition to him. The old machine has been broken. To that machine—and it was a wonderfully perfect one—was chiefly due the President's political success. Without its power at his back, as a candidate he is crippled. With the men who smash machines arrayed against him at the polls he is doomed. They will be against him in overwhelming numbers in those interior counties whose majorities have always been relied upon to sweep with irresistible force across the Harlem. All his political acts since the day he went to Albany in 1881 will return to plague him. The Garfield sentiment in whole districts will rise up against him. The stealing of delegates in 1882, the forcing of Folger, the forged telegram, the financial acts of Jay Gould's agents at that memorable Saratoga convention, will all be charged up against him. Unredeemed pledges of one kind and another will swell the ranks of the disaffected. Hundreds of Independent Republicans will accept his nomination as a direct challenge. Given some such Democratic candidate as Cleveland, and they will vote for him in preference to the candidate of their own National Convention. County Committees will labor in vain to bring hundreds of others to the polls. The bare intimation that schemes are on foot to procure Arthur delegates from counties in which no genuine Arthur sentiment exists creates bad feeling. It revives the unpleasant memories of the past. A year and a half in sackcloth and ashes is not a sufficiently strong argument that the penitent should be given another trial. With the rank and file in the country in active opposition or totally indifferent to his fate, without the support of a machine worthy of a name, and with his old associates in party management really hostile to him, how could Arthur expect to carry this, the pivotal State, next November? Of the ninety-one Republicans in this Legislature not more than twenty-three are Arthur men. This is a liberal allowance. It is doubtful if more than a score would, if polled, declare themselves as his followers. The other three-fourths regard Mr. Arthur's claims as having been fully liquidated by the party. They view with apprehension the possibility of his nomination. It is impossible to create any sympathy with the President either in convention or at the polls, and these fifty-eight Republican legislators only reflect the sentiment of their localities when they openly proclaim this to be the fact.

It has been averred that no efforts were being made to grind out Arthur delegates from unwilling districts. This is not true. The officeholders all over the State have received their cue. They are sounding their neighbors. Pliable Half-Breed leaders are the men through whom the objects sought are to be attained. Federal patronage is the bait with which they are to be tempted. There is much of it to be dispensed in this State. A suspicion prevails that it has been held in reserve for some such hour of need as this. Recent visits to New York of the President's private secretary were intimately related to the general scheme for proburing delegates.

THE GREAT POOL.

SOME OF ITS MEMBERS "PLAYING DIRT."

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—[Special.]—It is said minor bulls are somewhat scared over the financial situation. The great pool, representing over $400,000,000, and including Gould, Vanderbilt, Field, Sage and others, does not appear to be getting on as harmoniously as it was expected it would. Dissensions are reported as existing. A profit of over $12,000,000, it is said, has been accumulated by skillful buying and selling, but the pool are not standing together as they had agreed. Last Thursday their confidence was first disturbed. An unusual and wholly unexpected realizing in Northwest and Lake Shore rendered all their efforts vain. Mr. Vanderbilt tried hard to take care of his pets, but could not succeed despite his purchases. This was followed by an irresistible unloading of of Union Pacific. Keeping his suspicions to himself, he called a little meeting of his colleagues. Mr. Gould protested that he knew nothing as to the source of the selling orders. He renewed his professions of faith, and, as has been remarked, everything seemed harmonious. But Saturday the same process was repeated. The suspicion became a certainty. "Gould and Sage must be selling," was the universal verdict. At the Windsor Hotel this evening the trouble in and probable dissatisfaction of the bull pool was the principal topic of conversation. Cammack, and Woerishoeffer, and Smith were on hand to rally their forces. One large operator said that there was going to be a big smash unless the quarrel is patched up. Gould was eager for profit and was selling the market, while Vanderbilt would be loaded up heavier than ever.

DR. COLLINS.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION TO BE DEMANDED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Dr. Collins, a brother of Jerome J. Collins, who lost his life in the Jeannette expedition, leaves tomorrow for Washington, where he intends to petition Congress to order a further and more thorough investigation of the circumstances attending the loss of the vessel and a portion of the crew. This evening the Doctor was called upon at the residence of his brother, Mr. Bernard A. Collins, No. 180 Steuben street, Brooklyn. In the course of a conversation with him some of the grounds upon which he bases his petition were ascertained. He referred briefly to the trouble on board the Jeannette up to the time she was lost on the ice, and said that his brother had not received just treatment at the hands of Lieutenant-Commander De Long, which he said he could prove by letters found on the body of his brother.

Dr. Collins says: "I have a large mass of information which has never reached the public, and it will be so conclusive that if Congress grants another inquiry, not biased by naval esprit de corps, it cannot fail to substantiate the charges I make. There are several survivors who, had they not been 'choked off,' as they express it, and compelled to answer simply yes and no, could have changed the entire complexion of the testimony given in before the court of inquiry. They are anxious to be furnished an opportunity to tell all they know, and I intend that they shall do so if there is any such thing as justice. I am free to say that the deaths of my brother, De Long, and his party should be laid at the door of Chief-Engineer Melville, and I am prepared to prove every assertion I make."

NINDERMAN AND NOROS.

Of the survivors Ninderman, who has recently been married, is enjoying the munificent compensation from the Government of $2 a day. He is employed in overhauling sails at the navy-yard. Noros is employed as a clerk at No. 321 Pearl street, while Lauderback, who was recently ejected from the premises in Forsyth street because he was unable to pay rent for a little coffee and cake saloon, has been forced to raffle off his fox-skin overcoat, worn amid the horrors of his Arctic experience, in order to obtain a few dollars with which to buy bread.

SALMI MORSE.

THE FUNERAL INTERRUPTED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The funeral services of the late Salmi Morse took place today at No. 120 East One-Hundred-and-Fifth street, according to the Jewish rites. The coffin was plain and unpainted. At the hour set for the departure from the house Joseph Wronki, chief of the committee appointed by the Society Kdishe, took his stand at the head of the coffin and by the light of two wax-candles read the Jewish burial service in Hebrew. Twice he was unable to read the words, but was told to go on by those standing around. The men wore their hats, and many of them were chatting and laughing with each other while the reading was going on. A Jewish prayer was next read in English, and then a man with an old bear-skin cap on the back of his head began to batten down the lid.

"Hold! I command you to stop," cried a clear voice, and Miss Mary C. Blackburn, a very dear friend of Mr. Morse, with hair disheveled and wild, bloodshot eyes, rushed into the circle about the coffin. She was dragging with her by the arm a little gentleman of clerical appearance. "He shall not be buried in this barbarous way," she shrieked. "Say something. Do something in a Christian way before he goes," she said beseechingly to the clerical gentleman at her side.

For a moment there was perfect stillness over the room. All present were dumbfounded. The man hammering down the coffin-lid stopped his work and looked up in amazement, the sister of the dead man ceased weeping, and the men stopped their chattering in wonder. Only the heavy, excited breathing of Miss Blackburn was to be heard, but it was only for a moment. Then those present began to look angry at the unexpected interference and the men began to mutter.

The little clergyman, however, looked determined, and, turning to Miss Blackburn, he asked in a low tone: "Do you wish me to go on?" She told him she did, whereupon he said he spoke in behalf of one whose sorrow demanded recognition, and proceeded to make an address. The little clergyman who had spoken at Miss Blackburn's request was the Rev. J. W. Henry Carroll, Vice-Chancellor and Dean of the College of Archæology, on One-Hundred-and-Fifth street. Mr. Morse's body was buried at Ray Side, Long Island.

THE "BLOOD-DRINKERS."

TURBULENT MEETING OF FENIANS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The blood-drinkers, who compose the Fenian Brotherhood whose motto is "Burn everything English but her coal," met this evening in Brooklyn to further plans for accomplishing the benevolent object. After a seditious speech by the Chairman inciting his auditors to murder and arson that was received with howls of applause, a good and true worker in the cause of scientific warfare—Mr. Walker Elliott, of New York—was introduced. "The Fenian Brotherhood," he said, "appointed a committee for the manufacture of dynamite, and we got hold of Prof. Mezroff. He invented a dynamite bomb that can be carried under the arm as safe as a loaf of bread, and that invention is the secret of the Fenian Brotherhood. No one but Mezroff and his pupils will ever solve the mystery of this invention."

DEADLY EXPLOSIVES.

The speaker continued that the brotherhood could send two men to England tomorrow armed with a bomb which they could carry in their pockets that was sufficient to level the House of Parliament and Windsor Castle. Prof. Mezroff could 'manufacture out of dirt, in twenty-four hours, a stuff that, if thrown on the floor, would send the hall in which they then sat to atoms, with every one in it.

"The time may come," Mr. Elliott said, "when we will have to use these bombs in New York, without crossing the ocean at all, for if railroads keep on grinding the poor to earth they will have to pay the penalty."

There were men ready to do the work now if they were sent the sinews of war. Mr. Elliott concluded his address with the information that any member of the brotherhood in the room might be suddenly sent across the water and perhaps get a halter around his neck which would be an immortal honor.

A DYNAMITE SCHOOL—A ROW.

The Chairman stated, after Mr. Elliott had subsided, that a school in the use of dynamite had been started in Brooklyn, where the right kind of young men would be instructed in the principles of modern warfare. If more men like Finerty, of Chicago, and Robinson, of New York, were sent to Congress Americans would not suffer ignominy such as they now were under.

Another speaker attacked the Pope for his position on the Irish question, and added: "I say that the Bishop or priest who goes against us is an apostate to his God and his country."

"You're a liar!" shouted a disheveled young man in a check jumper, springing to his feet. "We are all Catholics here, and the bravest man in our cause was Father Tom Burke."

He was warned that if he did not shut up he would be thrown out of the window, and after the confusion had subsided and Gladstone had been berated a little more the meeting adjourned.

JOHN G. REDMOND.

A RECEPTION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—[Special.]—John G. Redmond, member of Parliament from New Ross, Ireland, was given a reception at Haverly's Theatre, Brooklyn, tonight, under the auspices of the Irish National League. Mr. Redmond made a lengthy address, in which he urged all in sympathy with the Irish movement to give all they could to aid Mr. Parnell in his efforts to establish home rule in Ireland. He did not agree with the dynamite faction in the policy they proposed to follow out.

WALL STREET.

GOULD AND GOLD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The *Sun's* Wall street article says: Gould and gold are now the watchwords of Wall street. The bulls want to know what Gould is doing; the bears want to know how much gold is going to be shipped to Europe. As a matter of course neither get at the facts in time to make money. Gould was unquestionably buying stocks four or five weeks ago, but it is quite as certain that he is selling them now as fast as he can do so without breaking the market. His able lieutenant, Mr. Sam Mills, does a tremendous amount of "washing," taking one stock after another, and putting prices up upon the few bears who are still left in existence. Under the protection of one stock handled by him the rest of the market is steadily sold by other brokers without causing a break. Union Pacific, St. Paul, and Delaware & Lackawanna were taken in turn one after the other, and since Thursday the played-out Reading has been made the trump card. How long this game will last depends entirely upon the amount of money which Mr. Gould and Mr. Vanderbilt are willing to risk. It is utterly useless for anybody to attempt to fight against their combined strength, and the biggest bears, like Messrs. Cammack, Travers, Carver, French, and the whole of the so-called Twenty-third street party have retired from the contest. Some of them are even suspected of having joined the bull ranks.

WHEAT.

Mr. John Dwight, the ex-President of the Chicago Board of Trade, was in this city Washington's Birthday and said that outside of a weather scare he did not see any power strong enough to keep the price of wheat upon its present level. He did not anticipate any foreign demand before another drop of eight or ten cents a bushel. Mr. E. R. Livermore, formerly President of the New York Produce Exchange, expressed similar views recently. The opening of the Black Sea and Baltic navigation in a few weeks will probably glut the already overstocked European markets. There have been complaints of ice covering the wheat ground in Michigan and in some parts of Illinois, but reports of this kind are the only levers which extorting speculators in breadstuffs have at their command in the present circumstances.

CORN.

As a matter of course the drop in wheat dragged down the price of all the other cereals, and of provisions, too. But the smartest Chicago dealers predict higher prices for corn, pork, and lard. They say that hogs are scarce and thin, and that there is but very little "grading" corn in sight. The shortness of the crop was not sufficient in itself to put prices much above the present figures, but the quality of most of the corn is so low this year that it has to be fed out right away, because the advent of warm weather will make it utterly unfit for any use. The roads will soon get soft, too, and thus preclude the arrival of merchantable corn in the markets. Arguing from these promises they predict 70 cents for corn before midsummer.

PETROLEUM.

Months and months ago it was predicted in these columns that the petroleum speculation was bound to collapse under the influence of the immense developments of the oil-production in Southern Russia. The prediction has been fully realized. Oil is selling now in New York some 25 cents a barrel lower than it did then. The palmy days of the Standard Oil monopolists seem to be at their end. Mr. J. R. Keene is said to have cleared $300,000 on the recent break. But nobody can find out anything about his operations, for he talks less than ever, and of late has kept away from everybody outside of his family circle.

TIN.

It looks as if the speculative list were going to be enlarged by the introduction of tin. Stocks, grain, provisions, oil, cotton, iron, and real estate do not seem to offer a field wide enough, consequently tea, coffee, and sugar have been speculated in of late, and the introduction of electric lighting has brought copper to the front. Now comes the turn of tin. The world's production of tin has been so far constantly decreasing, while the consumption is increasing. A report comes from the Black Hills, Dakota Territory, of immense layers having been discovered on Harney Peak. If the report be correct we shall probably see in a few months a tin exchange established and tin-mine stocks dealt in as freely as the silver-mining stocks used to be dealt in two or three years ago.

GEBHARD AND HUNTER.

ARBITRATORS CALLED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The Gebhard-Hunter wrangle has at last taken a definit shape. It has been withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Jockey Club, before which, by the way, it had no business to be brought at all, being substantially a private money transaction bearing but an incidental relation to racing or betting contracts between two members of the club. The case has been submitted to arbitrators. Mr. J. G. K. Lawrence is to represent Mr. Hunter's interest, Mr. H. T. Nicholas Mr. Gebhard's, and Judge Vanderpoel is to be the arbiter. The gossip in sporting circles is that Mr. Hunter has in his possession telegrams and letters which make his case a stronger one than at first anticipated. The amount involved is said to be about $16,000, and friends on both sides aver that the dispute would never have occurred had the two young men not been a little hard up just now.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS.

POKING FUN AT SATURDAY'S GATHERING.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—[Special.]—A good deal of sport is made of the so-called Independent Republicans who were in conference here yesterday. Mr. John J. O'Brien says: "Who are they? Where did they come from? What do they amount to? I will bet that one-half of them don't know the boundary of their own election district. They wouldn't stand in line half an hour at a primary for fear of having their clothes soiled by tobacco juice. Shucks! Are those the fellows who wish to name the next President? If they are given that power I will pity the men who get on the ticket. Did these fellows roll up 50,000 in this county for Garfield in 1880? I guess not." Nearly all the Republican leaders here ridicule this independent movement.

GOTHAM GLEANINGS.

March 8, at the Madison Club Theatre, George Riddle will read Henry Guy Carleton's tragedy, "Memnon," which is in preparation to be produced by Frederick Warde in New York. Three-fourths of the house is already sold. Mr. Riddle will read the same play in Chicago in April.

The Rev. U. T. Tracy, for twelve years rector of the Church of the Epiphany, in East Forty-seventh street, has resigned on account of ill-health, and the church has asked the Rev. A. A. Butler, of Trinity Parish, Bay City, Mich., to succeed him. It is believed Mr. Butler will accept the call.

Giovanni di Marsi, who committed suicide Saturday, was the only son of Count Ernesto di Marsi, one of the old nobility of Venice. He arrived some time ago, and recently fell in love with a Miss Minnie Kunz, who lives on West Thirty-fourth street. The young lady's father opposed the union of the two young people, and Di Marsi, becoming despondent, visited her house and shot himself. Di Marsi was educated at the University of Padua, but became a sculptor. He had been employed in a marble-yard in West Twenty-fifth street.

A young woman who would have been handsome had not her broken nose been held together with strips of courtplaster and bandages stood before the Judge's desk in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday and made a complaint of assault against a well-dressed young man. She was handsomely dressed, and at first refused to give her name, but finally admitted that it was Miss Rose Fremont. She explained that the prisoner, Edward Reilly, a law clerk, had struck her during a quarrel, breaking her nose. It was said that Miss Fremont is a relative of Gen. John C. Fremont.

GARFIELD'S BRAVERY.

How He Prevented the Presence of Soldiers at the Nation's Capital During the Stirring Events of the Electoral-Commission Period.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—At a dinner-party given during the last week Senator-elect Blackburn, of Kentucky, told the following interesting story, which he says was told him by Gen. Garfield: At a social gathering at which Alexander H. Stephens and other prominent Democrats were present the stirring events of the closing day of the session of 1876-77 were the topics of conversation, and some of the party were commenting on the narrow escape of the country from a bloody struggle. It was agreed by all that if it had not been for the great self-control of the members of both parties and the real patriotism of the Democrats a civil war would have broken out. Gen. Garfield here came in with a high compliment for the Democrats. He said that perhaps none of them really knew how great the danger was at that time. He added that he thought he had been the means of breaking up a foolish program which some Republicans had actually arranged, and which, if carried out, would certainly have resulted in a bloody outbreak.

"Now," said Gen. Garfield, "as we are talking among ourselves as gentlemen, and not as politicians, I have no hesitation in telling you what that program was." Instantly there was the most profound attention. Gen. Garfield continued, after a moment's pause, in which he lighted a fresh cigar, to say that there was nearly a panic among the Republican leaders during the days immediately preceding the passage of the Electoral-Commission bill. It was believed by some that the filibusters would be able to defeat the count and leave the country, the 4th of March, without an Executive. Late the last day of the debate Garfield was summoned to an important conference of the Republican leaders. Garfield did not say who was present, or where it was held, but from what followed it was inferred that the President and his Cabinet and the General of the Army were there. Garfield said he arrived very late. The conference had just concluded its work. Upon his asking what subject had been discussed and what conclusion reached, he was told that those present believed the filibusters in the House had the power to defeat the count unless extraordinary measures were employed. It had been agreed therefore to march 600 men from the arsenal at 3 o'clock the next morning to the Capitol, and station them in the basement of the House ready to be marched up into the House lobby, and upon the floor itself if necessary, when the House met. The filibusters were then to be notified by an order from the President that persistent filibustering in the face of the situation would be treated as an act of rebellion and the objecting members would be arrested and carried out. Garfield said that he denounced this program and opposed it to the extent of his ability. He said such an act would arouse the country to a pitch of madness, and that blood would flow in the streets of every city in the country. His objections were not listened to until he said that if this resolution was persisted in he should go to the telegraph office and denounce the whole thing to the country.

BABIES' PERCEPTIONS.

Speaking of newly-born infants, Prof. Genziner says that the sense of touch is developed from the earliest period, and reflex actions are readily excited by the slightest stimulation, especially of the face, and then of the hands and soles. The feeling of brain is only clearly exhibited after four or five weeks, before which time infants do not shed tears. Hunger and thirst are manifested in increased general irritability, with reflex movements, which cease after the first week. Smell and taste are not distinguishable to infants. Hearing is perceptible in the first or second day of life. They are very sensitive to light, and after a few days learn to follow the motion of objects by moving their head. Between the fourth and fifth week the convergence of the pupils and power of coördination in vision are perceptible. A distinct perception of color does not exist under four or five months.

FAST RAILROAD TIME.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 24.—A special train on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, which left Cincinnati at 9 yesterday morning, arrived here at 1:15 this afternoon—the fastest long-distance ever made South. A special train with carnival visitors from Cincinnati by the Northeastern Road, due this afternoon, will not arrive till after midnight.

THE FAR WEST.

Death at Denver of George H. Fryer, Formerly a Wealthy Mining Man.

A Steamer Burned and a Life Probably Lost—Hard-Glove Contest in Montana.

Sumner's Postal-Telegraph Bill Indorsed—The Survivors of the Wrecked Ship Lizzie Marshall.

GEORGE H. FRYER.

DEATH OF A ONCE WEALTHY MAN.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—George H. Fryer, formerly a wealthy miner of Colorado, from whom the celebrated Fryer Hill at Leadville takes it name, died at the Windsor Hotel here at 7 o'clock this evening. In the circumstances of his death there is a sensational story. Fryer came from Philadelphia to Colorado in 1861. He went to Park County as a miner. He went to Leadville in 1878 and was the discoverer of the New Discovery Mine, on Fryer Hill. Here he made a rich strike and began to build up his fortune. He was one of the men, like Gov. Tabor, who was foremost in making Leadville, and continued to prosper until two years ago, when he was worth nearly half a million. During the rest of the time his fortune has been slipping away from him, though until recently he has not been regarded as a poor man. Nine months ago he married a lady in Chicago, the daughter of Mrs. J. M. Sweet, who resides at the City Hotel. Last summer Mr. Fryer and wife made Denver their permanent residence. Though living in good style at the best hotels, he has been greatly depressed. His most intimate friends say that he had not a dollar. Distracted by his circumstances, it is said, he took ten grains of morphine last Thursday morning, since which time the best physicians of the city have applied their utmost skill to save his life. It is believed by his friends that he took the morphine with suicidal intent, and the affair has been kept a secret from the press till the moment of his death.

A STEAMER BURNED.

AN EMPLOYE PROBABLY CREMATED.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The steamer Sausalito, plying between San Quentin and San Francisco, was discovered this evening to be on fire. An alarm was given, but the flames spread with such rapidity that they defied every effort. The San Rafael fire department was telegraphed for, but before the apparatus reached San Quentin the burning vessel had been cut adrift and had floated about a quarter of a mile into the stream. There it stranded and burned to the water's edge. The ship's bootblack had been carried on board a short time before in a helpless state of intoxication, and was undoubtedly burned to death. No probable theory of the origin of the fire can be given or even suggested. The Sausalito was the property of the North Pacific Coast Railroad Company. It was built by Milton S. Latham, and was the fastest craft on the bay. The original cost was $150,000. The insurance was very small.

A BRUTAL CONTEST.

HARD-GLOVE FIGHT IN MONTANA.

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The Waite-Burns hard-glove fight for $500 a side and the championship of Montana came off this evening at the amphitheatre. Over 2,000 people were present. On the first round Waite knocked Burns down. In the second round Burns struck Waite a foul blow which the referee allowed, thus giving the fight to Waite.

COAST NOTES.

PROHIBITION MEETING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 24.—A prohibition meeting last night adopted resolutions against the passage of the bill extending the time of payment of tax on bonded spirits and indorsing Sumner's Postal-Telegraph bill.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION RESTORED.

Regular telegraphic communication was restored today between Los Angeles and this city.

SURVIVORS OF A WRECKED VESSEL.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., Feb. 24.—Capt. Bergman and wife and the crew of the wrecked Lizzie Marshall arrived today. One sailor was lost who attempted to save his clothes.

CHICAGO FIRES.

At 1:35 o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm was turned in from Box 863 for fire discovered in a building in course of erection at the southwest corner of State and Schiller streets, and owned by Philip Bartholomae. The building was but slightly damaged.

At 8 o'clock last night fire broke out in Lizzie

Suitable adv't's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be inserted until 9 o'clock p. m:

CITY
SOUTH DIVISION.
2260 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—A. Braun, Druggist.
2208 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. de B. Monroe, Druggist.
258 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & B. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
2097 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE-GROVE-AV.—Oakland—G. Q. Dow.
WEST DIVISION.
184 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
487 WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon}L. Shreiber & Co.,
489 WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon}Druggists.
488 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.}F. A. Drueki, Druggist.
423 WEST TWELFTH-ST.}
441 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Gath, Druggist.
1248 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James H. Bricker & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
1231 OGDEN-AV., corner Sanschagen, Druggists.
125 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods
NORTH DIVISION.
1 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1035 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
635 WEST NORTH-AV., northwest corner Paulina—R. Bill, Druggist.
WEST SIDE.
WEST LAKE-ST.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Plaut), German Pharmacy.
NORTH DIVISION.
125 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Owen, Druggist.
375 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
MARCH ST. CLAIR-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schraga, Druggist.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE-PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
LAWNDALE.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
W. H. BEVAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—FEB. 22, ON STATE-ST., NEAR Randolph, a small purse containing some silver money. Owner can get property by applying Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

LOST—PAIR OF OPERA-GLASSES ON INDIANA-AV. car Saturday evening. Finder will do well by returning them to Room 11, 84 Monroe-st.

LOST—LAST SATURDAY, SKYE TERRIER dog; ears and tail clipped; answers to the name "Gyp." Return to 333 East Ohio-st., second flat, and receive reward.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper; a rapid, correct, and systematic accountant; twenty years' office experience. City and country references. Could invest or loan $5,000. No objection to country. C 14, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED salesman with some good wholesale drug house to represent Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota. Address G G B, 457 Robert-st., St. Paul.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH FIRST-CLASS firm as traveler by young man who speaks French, German, and English; salary small. Can give first-class references. Address H 64, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN of long years' experience as foreman in wagon, carriage, agricultural implement, and custom blacksmith shop; would take position as traveling salesman for same firm. References as to ability, integrity, and being temperate furnished. Address E, Tribune office, for three days.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—A SWEDE GIRL as first-class cook in private family; no washing. Three colored girls for second work. 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR MAID in a private family by a colored woman with reference; South Side. Address W. M., 217 Third-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT lady as bookkeeper or cashier; experience in both. D 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING salesman at Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

TRADES.

WANTED—TWO GOOD DRESS-COAT MAKers; steady employment guaranteed; pay from $14 to $17 to No. 1 men. Address F. J. RAMGE, 1311 Vincent-st., South Side.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO RUN French Bristol and Gilt Machine. Apply to French Silvering & Ornamental Glass Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—FORTY GRANITE PAVING block cutters. FORRESTAL & REILLY, Sauk Rapids, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO START a new business at their homes, easily learned in an hour. No peddling. 10 cents to 30 cents an hour made during spare time. Send 10 cents for twenty samples to commence work on. Address
G. FAY,
Rutland, Vermont.

WANTED—WE DESIRE TO ESTABLISH A general agency in Chicago or vicinity to control the sale of a staple article of daily consumption. Any energetic man with small capital may secure a permanent and profitable business. For particulars address Greenwich Manufacturing Co., 47 Vesey-st., N. Y.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS AND DISTRICT managers for Gaskell's Compendium of Forms. Apply to G. W. BORLAND & CO., 105 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND STREET salesmen to sell needle-package of 50 different kinds that pay big; particulars free. C. M. LINING-TON, 165 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN—$1 SAMPLES BEST SELLing goods free; $30 per week average profit; no experience or license necessary; no traveling; business permanent; exclusive territory. Send for stamp. BURRILL & CO., 37 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY — 3 YOUNG men to learn telegraphing; situations when competent. Apply to superintendent Union Telegraph Company, 88 La Salle-st. Use elevator.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD SCANDINAVIAN AND German girls for all kinds of housework at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — 3 YOUNG ladies to learn telegraphing; positions when qualified. Apply to superintendent Union Telegraph Company, 88 La Salle-st. Use elevator.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 113 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Monroe.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $4,000—TO LOAN on furniture, machinery, warehouse receipts, sailing vessels, steamboats, etc., at lowest rates; also mortgages and notes bought; no delay. Call at 59 and 60 Hamilton Block, Clark and Washington-st.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal, and other securities at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN MONEY in any amount on approved collaterals or any good security at low rates without commissions or delay. Room 73 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. A. SAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal. 138 South Clark-st. and 115 East Madison-st., Room 19.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

CHAS. L. BOYD, MORTGAGE BANKER 154 Lake-st., has money to loan. No delay.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. E. FRIEDVILLE, Room 37, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT on improved Chicago real estate at lowest rates. H. L. CHRISTOPH, Banker, 157 Randolph-st., corner La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HUMAN JR. & CO., Room Fellowship Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTate at lowest rates. PETERSON & RAY, 183 West Randolph-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $1,600; CASH business; buying goods; will put up dollar for dollar to start with. Call today. JOHN SMITH, Kelley House, 125 West Madison-st.

WANTED—PARTNER IN ESTABLISHED manufacturing business; profits and demand large. Reference given and required; none need apply unless they mean business. No notice to agents. Address W. C. MILLARD, Room 8, Tribune building.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—LARGE AND SMALL rooms, with or without board.

NORTH SIDE.

97 DEARBORN-AV.—SINGLE ROOM WITH board; also day-board. Lady room-mate wanted. Call evenings.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOUSE, NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Ontario—A quiet family hotel, noted for the excellence of its cuisine.

HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-first-st. The finest located and best appointed family hotel in Chicago; a few pleasant rooms and suites now vacant; special terms made with families.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NO. 7 NORTH Clark-st.—Board, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms $1 to $2 per week.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 150 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—W. AND FAMILY MOVED IN Jan. and are living with us. G. & G., tob. men, desire to compromise, and are trying so create impression on mix trade. Please send to W. and J. in Texas. My brothers are with your enemies. R. called several times for installments, excuse is "waiting for letter." Do not trust R. any one with name or address. Counsel alone with us. All well. See 10th or 15th issues, (Romans I., 9th to 13th.) Lovingly, N. W.

PERSONAL—FLOWERS OF 4-2-82: WHERE is the miniature you promised me? Can you not send me some token that I may know you are well? I hope happy—and remember me?

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—Spring overcoats—$15 for a full silk-roll imported diagonal, custom-made, and ordered for $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —$20 custom-made suits, elegantly trimmed, in sack or frock at $10. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—Spring overcoats—$10 for an imported Melton custom-made, worth $25; many one with name of address. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILORS' MISfits—The electric light enables you to see goods as well as daylight; open every evening till 9 p. m.; Saturday 11 p. m. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—Spring overcoats—$20 for an imported kersey silk-lined Full Dress Suit, made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—A $35 custom-made 4-button cutaway coat and vest for $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —Imported French worsted fancy hair-line stripe pants, custom-made, at $7.50, worth $16.00. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—DETECTIVE SERVICES. THE largest corps of regular detectives in the world; civil and criminal investigations made in any section; District-Attorneys, Sheriffs, Marshals, and railroad officials will find our services invaluable. Charges moderate. We do not work for rewards, nor take divorce cases. MOONEY & BOLAND, 152 and 154 Broadway, 103 and 105 Monroe-st., NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—$20 custom-made suit for $10. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NO. 1605 WABASH-AV.; IMMEdiate possession. W. R. CONDICT, Room 13, 120 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—72 LAFLIN-ST., 2-STORY AND basement stone-front, with all modern improvements, from 1st of March next. Apply at ALLAN PINKERTON'S office, 191 and 193 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3 AND 6 ROOM FLATS AND stores on State-st., near Thirty-fifth. D. HARRY HAMMER, 174 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A BARGAIN, THREE ROOMS; furniture (all new) for sale; rent $13. 225 Thirty-fifth-st., one block from Cottage Grove-av. cars.

TO RENT—LARGE, NICELY-FURNISHED room, permanent basis, $12 per week; $46 per month; also single room. 1713 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—$5 AND $7 Dearborn-st.; transients taken. Office, Room 18.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms.

TO RENT—FRONT AND BACK PARLOR sleeping rooms and rooms for light housekeeping, cheap; modern improvements. 1340 Wabash-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—209 EAST OHIO-ST., HANDsomely furnished room for gentlemen.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE—NO. 209 WABASH-AV., 20x180 feet; lighted by a large skylight; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to
J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF A LARGE CENTRALly-located store, especially adapted for sewing machines, artist's materials, and drapery or upholstery business. Apply to
J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE—CORNER WABASH-AV. and Sixteenth-st.; 20x35; formerly occupied as a meat market by T. S. Rogers & Co. W. R. CONDICT, 120 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT OFFICE ON the first floor; very desirable for bankers, brokers, or insurance agents. 94 Washington-st. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF 3 ROOMS, WITH vault, on second floor. Dearborn Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts. W. R. CONDICT, Room 13, 120 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
HOUSES, FLATS, SUITES OF
Rooms, and offices and stores all over West Side; price ranging from $8 to $75 per month; if you want to rent anything or have anything rented, call and see us.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—SEE MY LONG LIST OF LINCOLN Park property for spring renting. G. S. BUTLER & CO., 88 North Clark-st., corner Centre.

TO RENT—PARTIES WANTING HOUSES from May 1 will do well to see our list at office or leave their applications with us. We are renting in all parts of the city and suburbs. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 35, members Real-Estate Board.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building, 40x168, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.; a fine, strong building; light on three sides and suitable for manufacturing or jobbing purposes. BRADSHAW & WAIT, 188 and 192 Fourth-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE — ELEVATOR, 40,000 bushels' capacity. What will you offer? C. L. BOYD, 154 Lake-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$50,000—ONE OF THE finest 160-rooms brick hotels in Illinois out of Chicago; cost over $70,000 to build; newly and completely furnished throughout; lot 132x132; corner; in very centre of city of 25,000 people; has been newly put in thorough repair; running, and doing first-class business; only first-class hotel in the city; want Chicago property or any good improved property in any live town or city; will give you first-class trade.

$24,000—Two fine brick stores and large opera-house over; lot 26x125, in centre of city of 7,000 people; rents for 2,400; only place of amusement in city; want city or good suburban lots; will give you an elegant exchange; call and see.

$100,000—1,200 acres; this is one of the largest and richest coal mines in Illinois; 30 mules, 35 truck cars, 25 houses and cabins, 3,000 track and mine, 500,000 tons of coal in sight, surface is an elegant improved farm, all mining tools, stock, etc., for $150,000. Want $40,000 money, and balance in lands; here is the best chance to make a clean $100,000 you will ever get.
T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

WILL EXCHANGE FOR STOCK OF GOODS suitable for removal to the country, a nice little home (house, barn, and 1 acres of land) situated in Village of Shopiere, Rock Co., Wis.; good well of water, cistern, and cellar; house newly painted and papered; price $2,000; send for photograph of place. Address owner, Beloit, Wis., DAVID S. FOSTER.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1867; advance made; insurance; facilities for the storage of household goods; private rooms; private entrance.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advance at low rates. GEORGE FARRY, 56 and 58 West Monroe-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 1, 179 Madison-st.:

$30,000—Framed store and lot, 25x180, south front, on Madison-st. near Carpenter, cheap.

$35,000—Here is a great bargain; fine large brick dwelling, barn and lot, 132x132 (corner), on Michigan-av. near 31st; must be sold; if you are looking for a bargain you can find it in this corner; it is cheap.

$21,000—In an elegant, nearly new, all modern, large brick dwelling, fine brick barn, and lot 50x132 (corner), on Monroe-st., near Lincoln.

$8,800—This is certainly as fine a dwelling as there is on South Side for the money; 2-story octagon, brown-stone front, 22x80, lot 22x132, with an elegant brick barn. House is in elegant order and every modern improvement, cost over $15,000 to build; on Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st.; it is first-class every way.

$12,500—(Corner) 60x100, with large, 12-room, framed house on Van Buren-st., just west of Halsted; corners are hard to get, and if you want one that will double in value within two years this will suit you; it is cheap.

$6,000—If you want a first-class, all modern, brick dwelling, 9 rooms, and dining-room on parlor floor, lot 30x125, house 30x50, this will suit you; on Groveland Park-av., near Thirty-third-st.; cable cars and Illinois Central depot within one block; plain view of the lake.

$15,000—This ought to sell; 15-room, all modern, octagon, stone front, 2 rooms deep, 2 bath-rooms, house 32x62, lot 30x125, fine barn (corner), east and south fronts, on South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st.; it is first-class.

$6,500—Fine modern, stone-front, 3 rooms deep, lot 20x110, east front, on Groveland Park-av., near Thirty-first; it cheap.

$6,000—This is a nice octagon stone-front in perfect repair, brick barn, and lot 20x100, on Thirty-third-st., near Vincennes.

$2,000—First-class, 5-room brick cottage, stone foundation, lot 24x125; fine barn (corner), east and south fronts, on Thirty-seventh-st., near Thirty-second; cheap.

$8,500—An elegant modern 14-room brick dwelling in perfect repair; nice neighborhood on Morgan-st., near Van Buren; this property is offered at a bargain.

$5,000—All modern 14-room brick dwelling, barn, and lot 24x125; east front, on Willard-place, near Washington-boulevard; rent at $75 per month.

$5,500—All modern octagon stone-front; kitchen and dining-room on parlor floor; first-class repair; corner; on Jackson-st., near Ashland-av.

$5,000—Nice 10-room 2-story framed house in good repair; barn and lot 50x125; on Hamilton-av., near Adams-st.; it is a bargain.

$5,000—If you want a cheap property this is it; 11-room 2-story framed house; brick basement; furnace, bath, hot and cold water, and gas; lot 24x132; on Van Buren-st., near Loomis; cheap.

$4,500—Large 14-room brick dwelling; built in fats; lot 30x120; on Fulton-st., near Leavitt; cheap.

NORTH SIDE.

$9,000—Do you want a cheap and fine property? 12-room 3-story octagon-front brick dwelling; newly frescoed, calcimined, painted, and papered throughout; every modern improvement; on Chicago-av., near Pine-st., near Lincoln Park; Farwell's fine residence; if you are looking for a better bargain than this you will not find it on the North Side. (Key is here.)

$17,000—An elegant modern brown-stone-front dwelling, brick barn, and lot 25x150; east front; on Dearborn-av., north of Division-st.; cheap.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A LARGE NUMBER of houses for sale in all divisions of the city; prices from $2,000 to $10,000; can suit the most fastidious. Call and get prices and location. C. H. GAUBERT, 97 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—

228 South Leavitt-st., a 10-room brick house; lot 25x125, with barn; rented for $450, and will sell for $4,000, half cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years.

30 Evergreen-place, near Oakley-av., and on south side of Campbell-park; 2-story brick in two flats; rented for $36 per month; will sell for $5,500.

30 and 32 Osborne-st., between Indiana and Ohio, a double 2-story brick in 6 flats, 6 rooms each; rented for $30 per month; will sell for $7,000; this is a good investment.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—
CHEAP LOTS, WEST SIDE, WELL LOCATED. Van Buren-st., near California-av., $750.
Monroe-st., near California-av., $700.
One fine lot with 2 fronts on Monroe and Barry Point road, $850.
A fine corner, 44 feet, Madison-st., Barry Point road and California-av.
Several of those deep lots left on Taylor-st., near Lincoln, south front, $600, and a fine lot of other lots and houses and lots. Call and get prices and what we have.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—
FINE BUILDING LOTS—WEST SIDE.
Southwest corner of Van Buren and Throop-sts.; 80 x70 or 110.
441 West Jackson-st., 50x120, with or without building.
Southeast corner Lake and Curtis-sts., 50x100, with two buildings or without.
Two fine lots on Taylor-av., near Jackson-st. Several fine lots on Harrison-st., near Leavitt.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—
LAST CALL
for a purchaser for that stone-front house and lot on West Adams-st., near Honore, for $4,750; if not sold before March 1 will be withdrawn from the market. This is really a bargain. Call for a card to look it over.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
corner Washington and Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST MADISON-ST.—220 feet corner California-av.—Barry Point road, for $6,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, ABOUT 50X125 feet on Wood-st., near Adams; east front, well situated. B, 43 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—
$2,200 on West Jackson-st., east of Halsted; $210 per foot.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
PRAIRIE-AV.—50 feet, corner Thirtieth-st.
PRAIRIE-AV.—50 feet, near Twenty-eighth-st.
PRAIRIE-AV.—50 feet, near Twenty-eighth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—30 feet, near Twenty-sixth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—35 feet near Twenty-eighth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—35 feet near Twenty-ninth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—60 feet near Twenty-ninth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50 feet, corner Twenty-fifth-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY—One of the best stores in wholesale district; also a fine corner near the Palmer House.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
PRAIRIE-AV.—A new and beautiful modern house, near Twenty-ninth-st.; $25,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—House and lot 50x175 feet, near Twenty-eighth-st.; $18,500.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
WABASH-AV.—One of the best corners south of Thirty-first-st., with house 6 flats; rents for $1,200.
LAKE-AV.—House and 40 feet, near Thirty-sixth-st.
ELLIS-AV.—Brick house and 40-foot lot, near Thirty-fifth-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor.
GROVELAND PARK-AV.—New houses near Thirty-second-st., $9,000, $10,000, and $12,500 each.
WABASH-AV.—Brick house near Thirty-fourth-st., $10,000.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY HOUSE AND LOT 25x125. 2805 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, 80X170 FEET ON Oakwood-boulevard, near Cottage Grove-av. B, 43 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT FOR A TERM OF years—On Washington-st., between Franklin and Market, 100 feet, south front. Inquire at F. & J. CASEY'S, 147 and 149 West Madison-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FOR SALE ONE OF the finest corner 160x130 feet in the North Division, east of Clark-st. and south of Schiller, at $172 per foot; also, factory and attic stone-front, 17 rooms in flats, on Elm-st., $10,500; fine corner residence on Cass-st. for $11,400. These are bargains.
E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON La Salle-av., near Goethe-st., east front, and lot 24x183 to alley, $14,000.
Also, brick house, 10 rooms, Oak-st., near Lake-Shore drive, $7,500.
Also, 10-room brick house, North Park-av., near Wisconsin-st., $5,500.
E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—286 OHIO-ST.—3-STORY STONE front dwelling; very desirable.
F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES, lots and acres at Hinsdale. The lowest price and best suburb. D. L. PERRY, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY AT EVANSTON, Ravenswood, Rogers Park, and Wilmette. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of
A. A. BARTLETT,
Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE — WOODLAWN — WOODLAWN choice lots near depot, very cheap. C. L. BOYD, 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—HYDE PARK houses and lots at bargains. C. L. BOYD, 154 Lake-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$3,000—HERE IS ONE OF THE finest 160 acres of land in the State of Iowa, 2 miles from depot, in Ida County; not an acre of waste or wet land; 110 acres under plow; no other improvements; water, but no timber; you can't find a better 160 acres anywhere for grain or stock; one-half cash down.

$15 per acre—1,120 acres in one body; 600 acres under cultivation; 275 acres in fine pasture; 300 acres in timothy meadow; 50 acres timber; 3 fine barns, hold 300 head of cattle and twenty horses; granaries for 12,000 bushels of grain; 2 good framed houses; without question one of the finest and richest stock or grain farms in the State; 7 miles from depot, Lyon County, Iowa; 16 horses, 120 head of cattle, 100 hogs, farm implements, and crops at low figures; one-quarter cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years; the improvements cost over $12,000; a great bargain.

$3,200—320 acres, finely improved, 2 miles from depot, in Pulaski County, Indiana, 60 miles from Chicago; large framed dwelling 26x36, 10 rooms, fine barn, 70 acres under plow, 10 acres timber, not one acre waste or wet land; 7 fine horses, cattle, hogs, farm implements, and crops all go for $3,500; it is cheap.

$4,800—Do you want a bargain? 41 acres, only 12 miles from Chicago, 2 miles north of Evanston, 40 of a mile northwest of Wilmette, only 2 blocks north of the church in Gross Point, a good, large 8-room framed house, good barn and out-board, bearing water, 5 acres timber, all under fence; it is part of old Dr. Verser farm; tenant's name is Nichols. If you are looking for a first-class, rich little farm for gardening or any kind of marketable produce this is it; $2,400 or all cash. Any one in Gross Point will show you where Mr. Nichols lives; go and look at it.
T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—
Mineral lands—32,000 acres of choice coal lands, heavily timbered with first-class pine, in the Warrior coalfields. Apply for particulars to
FRIEDMAN & LOVEMAN,
Tuskaloosa, Ala.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN MORTON'S SUBDIvision section of Town of Thornton, for $10 each. Room 32, 161 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—100 ACRE FARM ONLY ONE hour and fifteen minutes' ride from Chicago, on lake shore, in the beautiful city of Waukegan, 5,000 inhabitants, five minutes' drive from the depot; a delightful situation for a gentleman who wishes to engage in the fancy stock line and yet attend to his city business; ten trains to and from Chicago every day; the improvements are first-class; 12-room residence; 5-room tenant-house, barns, sheds, etc., etc. In fact it is a "home" in every sense of the word, and must be seen to be appreciated. Additional to the above are 5 mineral "springs" which are noted for their great worth in medicinal properties. A great bargain at $15,000. Easy terms if desired. Further information can be had of J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—$50 AND $25 LOTS IN SAN Diego—the coming commercial and railroad city of the Southwest; will be worth $2,500 before five years.
D. CHOATE, San Diego, Cal.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED and unimproved land in Knox County, Nebraska. Will take merchandise. Address R. E. W. SPARGUE, Niobrara, Neb.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BETWEEN WILMETTE AND Rogers Park, for cash, suburban house with large grounds. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMERS WHO are anxious to invest, both business and residence property, West Side. Owners wishing to realize will please list us bear from them. We make West Side property a specialty.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT

W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S,
CORNER STATE AND ADAMS-STS.,
can be found the
HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S
UNRIVALED PIANOS.
GRANDS, SQUARE GRANDS, UPRIGHTS.
AWARDED THE PREFERENCE BY MUSICAL
ARTISTS IN THE OLD AND NEW WORLD.
THE "EMERSON PIANO."
This favorite New England instrument, so familiar to the cultivated household in thirty years of service, admired for the integrity of its construction.
THE W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S
ORGANS,
Excelling all others in beauty, volume, and power of tone. Best made.
We are now able to fill all orders for our new styles of
PIANO STOOLS,
at prices that defy competition.
Dealers and agents can have catalogue and price-list sent on application.
A LARGE STOCK OF RICH EMBROIDERED
PIANO COVERS.
PIANOS AND ORGANS
TUNED AND REPAIRED
BY SKILLFUL WORKMEN.
NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT.
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New and second-hand pianos sold on installments if required.
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A REED & SON'S PIANOS, MADE WITH perfect scales; strong tone of singing quality; easy touch; guaranteed to stand in tune and render 30 years' service; very latest style of cases; sold at cash prices on monthly payments if desired; old pianos taken in exchange. Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State-st., near Madison.

A BIG BARGAIN IN PIANOS FOR THE next 30 days, and will sell you a piano at your own price to reduce our stock. Payments to suit purchasers. Pianos to rent. C. H. FEST & CO., 200 State-st.

AT ADAM SCHAAF'S PIANO-ROOMS CAN be found a fine selection of first-class new and second-hand pianos. Get my prices at warerooms 276 West Madison-st.

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PIANOS
Are the nearest approach to perfection in the art of piano making yet attained. Over 5,000 in use. Manufactured in this city for seventeen years, therefore a genuine Chicago piano and a brilliant illustration of Chicago's business in all branches of business. Unlimited warranty given. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Warerooms 129 State-st.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SONS' PIANOS are fully indorsed by eminent artists and are in use in thousands of families, schools, and seminaries in all parts of the United States and give perfect satisfaction. Sold on small monthly payments, if desired, at cash prices. Warerooms 276 West Madison-st. ADAM SCHAAF.

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF NEW AND second-hand Eastern-made pianos—some slightly used—regardless of cost on terms to suit. No reasonable offer refused at 159 State-st.
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HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S
PIANOS.
These pianos have stood the test of
FIFTY YEARS,
And are not surpassed by any in the world.
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Corner State and Adams-sts.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

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New organs to rent.
Second-hand instruments for sale on easy payments. Second-hand pianos and organs taken in exchange.
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FOR SALE—A STOCK OF GENERAL MERchandise and store-room; best location in town; doing a leading business; no better point for trade can be found in Western Iowa. Call on or address for terms and particulars SCOTT BROS., Mapleton, Ia., Monroe Co.

FOR SALE — NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER, dating from 1811 to 1845; in 72 volumes; in good condition. Apply by mail to ISAAC BLOODGOOD, Flushing, Queens County, N. Y.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—ELEGANT FIXtures, including everything necessary for baking, laundrying, etc.; three or five years' lease; thoroughly established; doing splendid business; will clear $30,000 this year; price $12,000 cash.
ARTHUR & CO., 116 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WHO SPEAKS several languages, interest in some established business where personal experience and ability will be of use. Will give first-class references. Address E 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OLD NEWSPAPERS IN CLEAN good condition, suitable for laundries, furniture

RO-PNEUMONIA.

ours' Debate in the House day, but No Vote Reached.

Opposition to the Proposed ming Strength—State-Rights Talk.

f the Chicago Petition Favor- Measure Gives Reasons for Their Action.

THE BILL.

E HOUSE—STATE-RIGHTS TALK.

W., D. C., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—eumonia bill was discussed in the hours today, but no vote was cratic opposition to the measure lining strength. It is mainly the a fear that the bill looks to an in- te rights. This motive is suppli- belief of the Texas men that it ay prove injurious to the stock that State. Mr. Gibson, of West o was foremost the other the advocates of the for the benefit of e in the Ohio Valley, made a vio- rainst the bill today on constitu- . He had no objections to urge inst an appropriation of $500,000 of the people in his and other gh probably equally strong argu- ave been urged.

made a capital speech in favor the colures of it he found an ad- portunity to attack with rid- State-rights doctrine now ward against a measure to -State commerce and to prevent which might destroy millions of of property in the West and epidemic which, it is generally authorities are powerless to pre- conversation today Mr. Hasch, of has charge of the bill, manifested regard to its fate on account of in his own party. He said it was difficulty he could command or ttendance of his own committee was under discussion, and he into debate without some assur- e friends of the measure that they ly to defend it at every point.

C CHICAGO PETITION.

OF THE PETITION FAVORING THE F THE PENDING BILL GIVE REASONS

UNE of yesterday was published petition in favor of the passage of neumonia bill, signed by a number n Chicago cattle-men and mer- in connection with the petition ws with a number of its signers. reporter saw several others of d signed the petition. Mr. C. M. he well-known importer of Here- s seen and asked if he would say igned the petition asking for the bill.

the petition because I believe gislation is necessary. I am quite t pleuro-pneumonia exists, in a least, in New York State, Mary- w Jersey, and it should not be al- ne into the West. I believe, too, rantine period should be extended five months."

asked the reporter.

, I know that last August some nt from Ireland to Herefordshire purposes. In December traces of onia were discovered in the herd, own that it had come from the e, you see, it took four months se to develop. I think that ye England's law in this matter."

hat?

re they take stringent measures to any disease that crops out. The nals are killed, and the Govern- e owners of them at a certain va- e, with no such law, and no pro- y such compensation, there is no for a spread of disease. An ounce n is better than a pound of cure. We should adopt the English law, als have it out, and properly pay to pay for animals killed. The should make appropriations in- States. If no such appropriation e will hide their diseased animals would be made that animals were t cause. Now the foot-and-mouth peared in Maine.

thing I wish to say is," said Mr. "that I think the middle-men s are all thinking badly in this mat- none of their business, and they llowed the ranchmen and cattle- directly interested, to make their hese middle-men only buy and sell Stock-Yards, and they had no bus- in the affairs of others. I have and I think they think so too ashamed of themselves.

ot import any cattle for the next said Mr. Culbertson, "even if they to me. I would be liable to get d cattle, and then I would be the r. No; I think it is all important w should be passed to stamp out attle diseases in this country."

B. Weare, of the Board of Trade, e reporter afterward: "I signed petition in favor of the pas- Pleuro-Pneumonia bill for reasons as were given by Clay Jr. in this morning's e covered the matter fully and statement, and I believe as he d to it. And I believe as Mr. too. I believe in a strong e bay whatever pleuro-pneumonia ing in the East, and thus keeping arge herds out this way. Cattle- oint out to you the need of some of protection.

hat petition because I believe the roper one for legislation. Such a assed, would give foreign buyers f pleuro-pneumonia does exist, as ill would stamp it out. If it does e bill would prevent it. At any show foreign buyers that we were atchful, and proposed to have no

ect is one I know nothing about d Mr. John M. Clark to the re- I signed the petition you speak of entation of a gentleman whom I knows all about the matter." man whom I met at the club one e to sign that petition," said a erchant, "and as I knew he had the matter carefully I affixed my it. I am interested with other here in a cattle company, and e not investigated the subject my- erested in it. Having perfect con- at I was told by the gentleman to rred I had no hesitancy in signing Of course there are two sides to —if there is no pleuro-pneumonia ry there is no object in agitating but as there is a possibility of its believe in being on the safe side." the petition for the passage of this other prominent merchant. "be- nd of mine who has carefully the matter asked me to do so, say- the best interests of the cattle am perfectly satisfied that I did ing it."

C. NEAL ACCUSED.

with Fraud in a Business tion and Sued for Damages.

DIS, Ind., Feb. 23.—A sensational this evening against John C. New, the Indianapolis *Journal* and ex- cretary of the Treasury. The suit by John C. Harrison, as Receiver na Banking Company, to recover ages for the benefit of the creditors ution for alleged losses sustained of a fraudulent sale of stock of National Bank of this city at the trol of that bank was assumed by on and others then connected with Banking Company. The complaint by representing the good assets of ional Bank to be $855,000 over and debts, and that there was a cash 200,000, the defendant and John C. ll-known local capitalist, sold their when it was only worth 50 cents on By reason of the fact, as the com- es, large amounts of the assets es, no less than $120,000 of the within a few weeks after the said ordered by the Bank Examiner to ut as worthless. The defense will in ch-looking when the great explorer struck the leaf which now commands the admiration of the world!

CASTORIA

for

Infants and Children

Without Morphine or Narcotine.

What gives our Children rosy cheeks,
What cures their fevers, makes them sleep;
'Tis Castoria.

When Babies fret, and cry by turns,
What cures their colic, kills their worms,
But Castoria.

What quickly cures Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Colds, Indigestion;
But Castoria.

Farewell then to Morphine Syrups,
Castor Oil and Paregoric, and
Hail Castoria!

Centaur Liniment.—An unfailing cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns, Galls, &c. The most Potent and Powerful Pain-relieving and healing remedy known to man.

CATARRH

Complete Treatment, $1.

A single dose of Sanford's Radical Cure instantly relieves the most violent Sneezing or Head Colds. One bottle of the Radical Cure is guaranteed to relieve from the Nose and Eyes, prevents Ringing Noises in the Head, cures Nervous Headaches, and subdues the Catarrh and Fever in Chronic Cases. It opens the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste and hearing, when affected from the head, throat, and breath relieves offensive matter, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough, and arrests the progress of Catarrh towards Consumption.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and Sanford's Inhaler all in one package of all druggists, for $1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure. Beware of worthless imitations. Sold by WOODRUFF & WEST, Residence 128 West Jackson-st.

DR. A. H. PARKER, President Common Sense Trade Co., manuf. of Trusses of all kinds, Electric Bandages, &c. Office and factory, 54 State-st., Chicago.

Sold by druggists, or sent by the case or single box, free of observation, on receipt of price. Send for 100-page illustrated BOOK ON DISEASES, &c. (144 pages), also ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LIST, free. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 109 FULTON-ST., NEW YORK.

They who work early and late the year round need, occasionally, the healthful impetus imparted by a wholesome tonic like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. To all its parents and sufferers it is a remedy and preventive of disease commend it. It checks indolent accumulations and malarial symptoms, relieves constipation, dyspepsia, and biliousness, arrests premature decay of the physical energies, mitigates the infirmities of age, and bestows convalescence. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S

Vanilla Chocolate,

Like all our chocolates, is prepared with the greatest care, and consists of a superior quality of cocoa and sugar, flavored with pure vanilla bean. For sale by dealers. Prices for the CLARA MORRIS Nights, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, and 50c.

Wednesday Matinee, Feb. 27, THE MARBLE HEART, by Goodwin's Dramatic Co. Saturday Evening, March 1, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

TONIGHT

The SECOND CONCERT of the twelfth season to the Associate Members of the

APOLLO CLUB

Will be given under the direction of Mr.

WM. L. TOMLINS,

Assisted by the distinguished American Soprano, Mme.

ALWINA VALLERIA

The eminent Belgian Violinist, Mons.

OVIDE MUSIN,

And the popular Pianist, Mr.

EMIL LIEBLING.

W. C. E. SEEBECK.....Accompanist

Reserved Seats can be obtained at the Central Music-Hall Box Office at 9 A. M. and P. M., according to location.

GREAT CHICAGO MUSEUM and THEATRE

One block north of Clark-st. bridge.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF GRAU'S COMIC OPERA CO.

TODAY'S BILL: PIRATES OF PENZANCE at Matinee. GILBERT'S AIDA at Night.

Seats for the opera may be secured 4 days in advance.

Something entirely new. THE SPIRIT HAND, which floats in midair and Writes, Prints, and Tells Your Thoughts. Also, the Wonderful Fish Aquarium, the most costly and beautiful Fish ever caught. A LIVING HEADLESS MAN! Head having been removed. Will be seen in another room. A Beautiful CHINESE LADY and her two handsome children. ALONZO HIWANDA, the strongest man living. DOCTOR LANNEY, the world-renowned Pastor. CHARLOTTE CORDAY in prison (just arrived from Europe), and Hosts of Wonders Besides. All for 25c. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 10 CENTS. Opera commences EVERY DAY at 2:30 and 8 p. m.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM. On Clark-st., near Madison.

National Beauty Contest

Commences tomorrow. Grand New Bill throughout. Doors open 1 to 10 p. m. Admission 10 cents.

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THE BRAVE SOLDIER HERO,

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Entire change of all the marvels. New and Sparkling Stage Specialties.

Doors open 1 to 10 p. m. Admission 10 cents.

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WILL BE PRODUCED TONIGHT:

(Curtain will rise promptly at 8 o'clock),

THE GRAND BALLET SPECTACLE,

JALMA!

With the ENTIRE DRAMATIC COMPANY, and all the Original Scenery and Costumes from the Boston Theatre.

THE GREAT BALLET TROUPE,

March of the Silver Army and Gorgeous Transformation Scene. The most magnificent spectacle of the age.

Secure seats during the day.

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Beginning Tonight, Feb. 25, Five Nights and Saturday Matinee only, the Distinguished Actress,

CLARA MORRIS,

Under the management of Mr. FRANK L. GOODWIN, and supported by GUSTAVUS LEVICK and a Superb Dramatic Company.

Monday, CAMILLE. Tuesday, ARTICLE 47. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday Matinee, THE NEW MAGDALEN. Saturday Night, MISS MAC.

Prices for the CLARA MORRIS Nights, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, and 50c.

Wednesday Matinee, Feb. 27, THE MARBLE HEART, by Goodwin's Dramatic Co. Saturday Evening, March 1, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

THE SUCCESS OF ALL SUCCESSES,

THE SILVER KING.

Powerful in story, scene, and situation. The grandest and greatest of all melodramas.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

ONE WEEK ONLY, commencing MONDAY, Feb. 25, every Evening and SATURDAY MATINEE,

"UNZER FRITZ,"

MR. J. K. EMMET,

As "FRITZ, THE BOHEMIAN,"

Introducing his $4,000 Dog,

Monday, March 3—Fanny Davenport as "Fedora."

STANDARD THEATRE.

Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts.

WHITNEY & DYER.....Managers

Every evening and Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday Matinees.

W. T. MELVILLE and EUNICE GOODRICH

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AMERICAN FLATS.

Popular Prices.....75, 50, 35, and 25 Cents

South Side Ticket Agency at Pierce & Snyder's, 122 Dearborn-st. Next Week—Only a Woman's Heart.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

Monday, Feb. 25, one week, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watson's Comedy Company in the New Comedy,

"WRINKLES."

Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

March 3, Buffalo Bill in "Frontier Days."

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Every Every Evening, Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday Matinees.

THE ROMANY RYE.

Magnificent Scenery, Appointments, etc., used in its original production in New York City.

Next week, Roland Reed in "Cheek."

HERSHEY MUSIC-HALL.

PROF. CROMWELL

Tonight—GERMANY AND THE RHINE. Tuesday (No entertainment). Wednesday, WESTMINSTER ABBEY. Thursday, AMERICA. OUR HOME. Friday (No entertainment). Saturday (Matinee)—TRIP AROUND THE WORLD. Saturday (Evening)—IRELAND AND THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY. Admission, 50c. No extra charge for reserved seats at Box-Office Hershey Hall.

NATIONAL PANORAMA.

Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.

Battle of Gettysburg.

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To Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York, every Saturday. First Cabin winter rates reduced to $50 to $60, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $30. Steerage, $20. ALFRED ANDERSON, 215 South Clark-st., Chicago. GUION & CO., 29 Broadway, N. Y., and 105 Washington-st., Chicago. JOHN G. DALE, Western Manager.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company.

NOTICE!

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 14, 1884.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company of Illinois will be held at the principal office of the company, corner of Clark and Randolph-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on

Thursday, March 20, 1884,

at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing seven directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. At said meeting the action of the Board of Directors in entering into an agreement of consolidation with the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company of the State of Indiana will be submitted to the stockholders for their approval.

S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

THE LAW RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

2,834—Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company et al. vs. William Brake, Samuel Shute, and J. A. Brake, John A. Firth, George and Robert Scott, and Andrew McLeish. Bill of interpleader. Ira C. Buell, soir.

2,835—Lucinda W. Armour vs. William Scanes. Ejectment $5,000 for possession of E. ½ of N. E. ¼ of Section 24, T. 39, R. 14, and N. ½ of Lot 2 of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 19, T. 39, R. 13 (in Cornell County). Volney Armour and L. M. De Wolf, atty.

2,836—Delmarva Stroothoop vs. Town of Lacon. Assn., $10,000. T. C. Mather and Roberts & Hutchinson, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Law orders—Marston vs. Michigan Central Railroad Co.; new trial denied, and judgment for deft.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Law orders—35, Godfrey vs. Dinsmore; verdict deft. not guilty, and mo. for new trial by pltf.

Chancery orders—61, Mink vs. Chadwick; defts. ruled to file their affidavits by March 12.

Appellate Court.

ORDERS—1,733, Pennsylvania R. R. Co. vs. Connell; dec'd affirmed.—1,734, Haribut vs. Kantzler; same ord.—1,752, Jenkins, assignee, vs. Merriweather; appl. withdrawn, and bond in $250 approvd.—1,755, same vs. McMillan; same ord.—1,761, Alexander vs. Tolleston Club; same ord.

Superior Court—New Suits.

2,787—M. E. McDowell & Co. vs. Thomas J. Bolery and John T. Dee. Confession of judgment, $119.12. Churchill & Blackman, attys.

2,788—P. J. Hulsander vs. same. Confession of judgment, $93.25. Same attys.

2,789—John J. Bagley & Co. vs. same. Confession of judgment, $108. Same attys.

2,790—Lawyn & Martin vs. same. Confession of judgment, $93. Same attys.

2,791—Susan D. Koen vs. Joseph J. Keen and Ethan A. Snell. Confession of judgment, $1,000. Campbell & Custer, attys.

2,792—Jacob Larson vs. Mathias and Henry D. Harder. Confession of judgment, $200. Kersten & Barr, attys.

2,793—Charles Clement et al. vs. Alfred Benson, administrator of Judgment, $4,867. McCullagh & Custer, attys.

2,794—Wilson M. Darlington et al. vs. Patrick Lee. Contract. Judgment, $1,000. Smith & Bird, attys.

2,795—A. Ortmay & Son vs. William Owen Jr. Confession of judgment, $678.11. Wilmer & Crews, attys.

2,796—Edward Bell vs. Edmund Bell and Thomas E. Walker, Asst., $2,500. Adolph Lund, atty.

2,797—D. Kimbark vs. Skinner & McDavid. Attach., $4,426. Scarps, Wheeler & Scarps, attys.

2,798—John Bourke vs. City of Chicago. Case. Burke & Hollett, attys.

2,799—Dell Nobili et al. vs. Aaron Bamberger, Alfred M. Weaver. The Hartford Insurance Company, the Niagara Insurance Company, the Phœnix Insurance Company, the Shoe & Leather Insurance Company, the National Insurance Company of New York. Creditor's bill on judgment for $4,434 against Aaron Bamberger. G. W. Plummer, solr.

2,800—William P. Higgie vs. Marion Higgie. Bill for divorce for adultery. Frank Polley, solr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Judgment—9,757, Quimbach vs. Gehrke; no. s. t. den., and judgt.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Orders—8,978, Furlong vs. Best; time to file bill of exc. extd. 30 days.—9,054, Gold vs. Chi. Stove Wks.; def. withdn. and mo. to dismiss allowed.—9,057, Harraday vs. Cormack; dis. w.—9,213, Crozier vs. Cunningham; no. to t. add.

Judgments—9,000, Joseph Gilmore vs. James Devon; dis. for want of pros., and judgt. on verd. $100.—7,896, Norton & Johnson Manufacturing Company vs. Peter Mahr; judgt. def. to take nothing, and appld.

Appeal ALTROCHY—Judgments—10,013, Louis Stern vs. Anna O'Neill; judgt. $234.08 and appld.—9,955, Hannah Gratz vs. Frederick Eckhardt; judgt. $1,000 and appld.—9,961 and 9,962, Michael Madigan vs. Hugh Dolan; judgt. $21.—9,429, Mary Dowd, admx. est. of Patrick Dowd, vs. the Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Ry. Co.; judgt. $3,500 and appld.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

8,248—Mary Quinlan vs. L. B. Woodhall. Bill to set aside tax deed. R. H. Clifford, solr.

8,249—Bernard Straus vs. Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Ry. Co. Appeal.

8,250—Irving Grable vs. John W. Grable. Bill for divorce for drunkenness. F. H. Trude, solr.

8,251—August Koonz vs. Charles Williams and Peter Lake View Specials No. 252, 253, 254, and 255. Replevin and foreclosure of chattel mortgage. Andrew Engenbacher, solr.

8,252—Oswald Weil vs. Gustave Lindike. Appeal.

8,253—Peter Fox vs. Edmund Putnam and Thomas Campbell. Appeal.

8,254—W. B. Holcomb et al. vs. Edward A. and Sadie E. Kellogg. Appeal.

8,255—Gustav Madeline vs. Charles H. Law. Appeal.

8,256—Ill. L. S. Hoag vs. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. Appeal.

8,257—Sol Karpen et al. vs. Hiram Brush. Asst., $250. Waighey, Barkley & Kinsley, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—8,207, Gardner vs. Wright; set for March 10.—8,253, Booth vs. Corwith; mo. to dismiss and quash writ allowed.—8,267, Bartlett vs. Same; ord. of continuance set aside.—8,321, Heilman vs. Wendrich; ord. of Feb. 21 set and cause transfd. to U. S. Cir. Ct.—8,322, Same vs. Same; same.—8,323, Same vs. Same; same.—8,324, Towers vs. Forrester; death of deft. sug. and Rose A. Forrester appointed adm'x.—8,325, Same vs. Same; same order; passed.—4,390, Elliott vs. Miller; ord. for alias ca. sa. issd.

Judgments—8,300, Actison Harden vs. Charles A. Collard and James Wright; judgt., $1,180.52.—8,301, Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. Horatio G. Billings; judgt., $1,000 and appld.—8,302, William Blanchard vs. same; ord. set aside.—8,061, Bowen vs. Nelson; judgt. on verdict.

JURORS TALES—Chancery orders—8,68, Clarke vs. Colehour; rule on defts. in notices filed to close proofs by March 1, 1884, and to W. Roby and deft. Ing. by first rule day in April; if defts. fail to file by 2d above rule.—2,540, Scaddin vs. Scaddin; deft. and cause to next term and sums. to issue.—8,555, Nicholas vs. Same; no. to t. add.—8,556, Same vs. Same; same.—8,557, Same vs. Same; same.—8,558, Same vs. Same; same.—8,559, Same vs. Same; same.—8,560, Same vs. Same; same.—8,561, Same vs. Same; same.—8,562, Same vs. Same; same.—8,563, Same vs. Same; same.—8,564, Same vs. Same; same.—8,565, Same vs. Same; same.—8,566, Same vs. Same;

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Capt. W. W. Daugherty, U. S. A., is at the Leland.

Walter Bartley (Silver King) is at the Palmer.

The Boston Theatre company is at the Tremont.

Col. William Craig, of Denver; John I. Blair, of New Jersey; Mme. Valleria Hutchinson, and Ovide Musin, the Belgian violin virtuoso, are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

The Lenten regulations for the Archdiocese of Chicago were announced in all the Catholic churches of the city yesterday morning. They are substantially the same as last year's regulations.

At a meeting of the Painters' Assembly, Knights of Labor, No. 1,940, held at No. 112 Randolph street, it was decided to make a formal demand for 30 cents an hour, commencing April 1.

Sunday morning two of Pinkerton's watchmen discovered that the saloon of J. M. Faulhaber, Nos. 76 and 78 Fifth avenue, had been broken open and $83 in cash and a quantity of valuable wines, liquors, and cigars stolen.

John Vernard was arrested with fourteen boxes of choice cigars marked "M. J. Quinn," two bottles of wine, several waiters' aprons, a lot of lemons, and a quantity of similar bric-à-brac in his possession. He spent the day and night at the station.

The new Episcopal church at Ravenswood will be dedicated by Bishop McLaren next Sunday. The musical entertainment for the benefit of the church will be given Tuesday (tomorrow) evening, and not Thursday evening as was stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

Company A, Second Regiment, I. N. G., attended divine service in Christ Reformed Episcopal Church yesterday morning. The services were conducted by Bishop Cheney, Chaplain of the regiment. The boys were in full uniform and presented a very creditable appearance.

Moran's grocery store, at No. 121 North Market street, was burglarized at an early hour yesterday morning. As the invader was making off with about $100 worth of plunder he ran into the arms of Officer M. Curtin, who placed him under arrest. He gave the name of John Vernard, and his age as 25. He is unknown to the police. All the plunder was restored.

Saturday last the Rev. Arthur Ritchie, pastor of the Church of the Ascension, notified the Wardens of his church that he had decided to accept the rectorship of St. Ignatius' Church, New York City, which was recently offered to him. His connection with the Church of the Ascension will end May 1. No reference was made to the subject at yesterday's services.

About six months ago the property-man of Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels picked up John McCarthy, 23 years old, in some town where the party stopped, and as the young man was destitute he was clothed and taken with the company to assist his benefactors. Saturday night, it is charged, he opened one of the property trunks, and abstracted six chair-covers used during the overture, which he took to a house of ill-fame. The property-man reported the loss to the police, and McCarthy was arrested. The covers were recovered.

The Irish-American Council met yesterday afternoon. The forty-five Irish societies in the city were represented by three delegates each. The election of officers resulted as follows: William Curran, President; John Foley, Vice-President; C. A. Reidy, Secretary; and W. H. Lyons, Treasurer. It was decided to have the usual parade on St. Patrick's Day, and J. J. McCarthy was elected Grand Marshal for the occasion. A committee was appointed to draft appropriate resolutions of respect to the memory of Wendell Phillips. The council will meet again Sunday, March 9, to perfect arrangements for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

SLOGGER AND FORGER.

Friday night C. P. Elliott was robbed of a silver watch and a check for $100 while drunk on Clark street, and the police arrested a one-legged man named H. C. Leonard on suspicion. A few hours after his arrest Elliott came to the armory and positively identified Leonard as one of the men who had robbed him. Saturday morning Leonard went to the First National Bank and endeavored to have the stolen check cashed, having previously been guilty of forgery by indorsing it with Elliott's name. The bank refused to honor it, however, and Leonard left the premises with the check in his possession.

THE SILENT SNOW-PLOW.

A somewhat serious accident happened to the Larrabee street police patrol wagon about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. A call had been received at the Larrabee Street Station from the patrol-box at the corner of North avenue and Larrabee street. In responding thereto the wagon encountered a snow-plow of the North Chicago Street-Car Company a short distance from the patrol-box. The plow was not provided with bells whereby to give warning of its approach, and the wagon, which was being driven rapidly, did not have any brake with which to check its speed. Officer Carney, the driver, discovered that he would either be obliged to run into the plow or turn the wagon very shortly. He decided upon the latter course, and in so doing overturned the wagon, throwing all the officers who were in it into the street, each one of whom received severe bruises and scratches. The horses then dragged the wagon along Larrabee street as far as Centre street, where they were stopped by a citizen. The only damage sustained by the vehicle was a broken hind wheel.

BOWLING.

Yesterday afternoon the Chicago and Habitos bowling clubs played a match game of ten-pins at No. 240 North Clark street, which resulted in a victory for the Chicagos, the score being 8,283 to 6,035 in their favor. The scores made by the contestants were as follows:

Chicago Club—Paul Krause, 871; Otto Krause, 923; E. Huxmann, 958; Aug. Campe, 894; Gust. Lange, 917; H. Claussenius, 740—8,283.

Habitos—F. Julius Schmidt, 797; F. Bateman, 966; Aug. Krase, 913; Wm. Zeits, 814; Fr. Boyer, 785; Emil Fiedler, 876; Wm. Boeddener, 855—6,035.

ON 'CHANGE.

THE WEEKLY REVIEW—LIVELY AND LARGELY LOCAL TRADING—THE OUTLOOK.

A Boston paper, in noticing recently the extent and growth of grain speculation, comments that grain appears to be at present the only medium holding forth allurements to the hosts of speculators in the country. This is very true. The country is full of gamblers who are bound to hazard their money in guessing the future price of something. The vast majority of them have learned to avoid submitting railroad stock to the operation; as the stagnant New York stock attests. They are wary of betraying an overweening interest in oil, and they show none at all in mining stocks. Certain perils which confront the outsider in stock and petroleum exchanges are unknown upon the one bourse in the country where the purchases and sales of wheat are regarded as important. There is manipulation on the Board of Trade, and plenty of it, but it is of little moment as compared with that in the stock market. There are no Goulds, Vanderbilts, Keenes, Woerishoeffers, Cammacks, and Smiths on the board to do what they please with prices. There is no such individual or combination of individuals among the 2,000 daily frequenters at all comparable with the Standard Oil Company, working with the one end in view of, by the arts and aids of capital, experience, trickery, and control, getting the outsiders' money. The control of the grain market is a stupendous thing to attempt on most occasions, and even at those times the grip of the controllers is on a small portion of it only. The advantages of grain over competitors as a speculative medium is best shown in the prosperity of those brokers engaged in it, in contrast with those in stocks, for example, to the great rank and file of whom as a recent Wall street letter put it, "a 'hundred' order is sufficient to set the head of a firm scrambling and a five-hundred order an event."

For all that, speculation on the board remained last week, as it has for weeks past, very largely local. The telegraphic orders which came in were from the professionals in New York, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Washington, and a few of the larger cities. From the small towns through the Northwest there was but a minimum. The country bucket-shop is the explanation of this. It is an institution in scores of the surrounding towns of Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Small speculators who formerly operated in Chicago now deal through the town bucket-shop. They have the blackboard, with its record of fluctuations, before them to bet on. And it is simply betting on the blackboard, since the quotations described are very often incorrect and false. It is popular tradition on the board that transactions have been made at a figure below or above the market price in order to furnish a quotation for the country.

The events of the week were free of startling interest. Not a new fact or development in the status of supply and demand came to light to add to those already published. This was particularly the case with wheat, which gained the lion's share of interest. It was every day subjected to vigorous hammering by the bears, headed by exceptionally bold leaders, whom success has lifted to such a place in the respect and admiration of others that their operations spread enticements which increase their following. A broker called this, not inaptly, "moral manipulation." As a result of their persistent selling the bears have to show a decline of about three cents. Taking into consideration the hard work which accomplished this, the indications would seem to be that there are yet many persons who consider wheat cheap at its present figure. There was no talk of damage to the growing crop or of an improved demand to deplete the 30,000,000 or 35,000,000 bushels in store. There was a great deal of talk about finding the price at which European buyers would regard American wheat as worth their attention. "We have kept the price of wheat so high for two years continuously that we have stimulated its overproduction, and we must sell our wheat abroad," said one of the heaviest operators. "Last year's was an exceptional crop. It has not a parallel. Whatever price it shall reach ultimately, it is more than probable that the price of wheat will continue to exhibit the greatest fluctuations until May of all grain. That alone will stimulate speculation in it. Brothers' telegrams and circulars are prepared with only trifling care at a time when active markets prevail. Speculators need small inducement to go in. 'Quick action' is irresistible."

The other grains, corn particularly, languished under neglect. The only movement in corn was conferred by the powerful leaders who bought or sold it to strengthen their position in other articles. The reports of shortage, of soft corn, and of the ruin of a good percentage of the crop of 1883 were confirmed long ago. The change in prices in six weeks has been not large and that change for the worse—a fact that is probably largely due to speculation having been limited, although the demand has not diminished. This is a fresh and striking proof that high prices are sustained by speculation principally and that speculators in this respect are good friends of the farmers.

It was current gossip during the week that the combination which engineered the recent bulge in pork had withdrawn from the lists and that their places had been taken by another party. The story-tellers of the floor who assume to know everything also said the recent bulls had turned bears, and having now gained all there was to gain by bidding prices up would now proceed to sell the market down. There was scarcely any talk about the figures of the packing season and of the demand. "Figures," it is an axiom on the board, "beat a man every time," and real values were less a subject of attention than the movements of the clique which raised prices from $12 to $18 a barrel. As a matter of fact, prices are no higher than they were a year ago, while this season's product shows a decrease of about 20 per cent. Until the clique shall make itself known again either in buying or selling it is not likely the speculative movement will assume heavy proportions. There is generally a disposition among most of the professional traders, as there is among the outside public, not to dabble deeply in pork and lard. In the provision pit also are to be found influences and individuals paralleling those in Wall street. As a vehement operator puts it, "All my trades in provisions stands a little better chance than a cat without claws, but not much."

THE GERMAN THEATRE.

MAGDA IRSCHICK, THE FAMOUS GERMAN TRAGEDIENNE, AS THUSNELDA.

Magda Irschick, the famous German tragedienne, commenced a short star engagement with Mr. Isenstein's company at McVicker's last evening as Thusnelda in Halm's great classical drama, "Der Fechter von Ravenna" (The Gladiator of Ravenna). The appearance of a star of such magnitude as Mrs. Irschick, of course, drew a full house. This was not Mrs. Irschick's first appearance here, as she played a short engagement in this city about four years ago, and then appeared in the same grand character. The part of Thusnelda, the German Queen, a prisoner in Rome, affords Mrs. Irschick an excellent opportunity to show her great talent for intense tragic acting in the best light. It is doubtful if there is another German actress today who could interpret this splendid part as she does. Her acting is faultless and her declamation as musical as the song of a prima donna. Her greatest charm is her resonant, powerful voice, with the command she has over it.

Her performance last evening was equally as good as when she appeared in the same character a few years ago. Time has not robbed her of any of her powers, but, like good wine, she seems to improve with age.

The leading characters were all in the hands of competent people, and one or two of them distinguished themselves almost as much as the star and shared the honors with her. This was particularly the case with Mr. Welb, who gave the part of Caius Cæsar Caligula, Emperor of Rome. In his make-up he much resembled the pictures of the renowned Roman tyrant, and his acting was so realistic and artistic as to create the illusion that Cæsar himself was acting the part.

Mr. Richards' Merzwig was another powerful piece of acting. Mr. Nieper as Thumelicus, the gladiator and son of Thusnelda, did better than was expected. While it was not as powerful a representation of the exacting part as could have been desired, yet it was entirely satisfactory. All the other parts, with the exception of one or two, were in entirely competent hands.

Next Sunday evening Mrs. Irschick will appear as Wallbnoga Strominger in the new drama "Die Geier-Wally," which has not before been produced in this city. This is said to be one of Mrs. Irschick's greatest parts.

WARLIKE FENIANS.

DO THEY MEAN WAR, OR ONLY TALK?

The following dispatch was received at THE TRIBUNE office last night, and a reporter was immediately sent out to endeavor to find the men whose names are mentioned:

FARGO, Dak., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Mayor McCormack and Capt. Griggs are now in Chicago in connection with the anticipated Fenian movement on Manitoba. The Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railways have each been asked for transportation for 1,000 men from St. Paul to the vicinity of Turtle Mountain. Leaders in Fargo are making vigorous arrangements to be in readiness at the time agreed on.

A prominent Irishman in this city, who is in a position to be well informed in regard to the Manitoba movement, makes the following statement:

"The whole affair from the beginning was gotten up for an advertising scheme of a practically defunct Irish secret society which has been collecting money for years, and for which it has made no satisfactory showing. Although frequently called upon for an accounting none was forthcoming. This same organization should have held a biennial convention according to established rules last August, but it was put off on a plausible excuse. The "Camps" of the organization, as the secret branches are called, have been clamoring for a convention and have frequently asked the leaders to show up and explain what use had been made of the funds, and this furor is now gotten up to make it appear that the money had been used for the purpose of furthering it. At the convention which is being forced by the rank and file on the chiefs a very large expenditure will be put to the account of the raid on Manitoba. I am told that one of the chiefs in this city is said to be well acquainted with the tactics across the line, and it is also hinted that he is well posted as to the doings of the anti-Irish class in Canada and knows exactly all that is being done here and elsewhere. This new alleged aggressive movement in Canada and the telegram about Mayor McCormick and Griggs and the rest of it is all bosh and will no doubt redound to the advantage of the spy-detective and purchasable patriot class at this side of the Dominion line. There is not enough military skill in the whole Irish ku-klux organization to fire an ordinary haystack. That's what I think of the whole affair. These fellows will spend no money on Manitoba."

ANTI-CULLERTON.

THE BOHEMIANS OF THE SIXTH WARD DETERMINED TO DEFEAT HIM.

The Bohemians of the Sixth Ward have become thoroughly dissatisfied with the course of Ald. Cullerton in the Common Council, and yesterday afternoon held a mass-meeting at the corner of Brown and Twentieth streets to decide upon the course to be pursued during the coming campaign. Most of the substantial and leading Bohemians of the ward were present. N. Sikyta presided.

Speeches were made by J. Oiverius, M. Vrana, and H. Pech pledging support to the nominee of the meeting. The speakers were all of the opinion that a good candidate could draw a strong support from both the Germans and the Irish, and his election was moderately assured.

Frank Fudik thought the Bohemian nationality was entitled to a representative in the Common Council on account of ability as well as of wealth. Cullerton did not represent the ward, for he paid no attention to its needs and knew little of it except for a few weeks before election. The speaker did not fear Cullerton's advantage in having election judges in his interest; the opposition could guard the ballot-box, if it took ten days to count the votes. He had had a conference with the Republicans, and an understanding had been reached by which the support of that party was to be given the Bohemian candidate if it was decided to make a nomination.

Louis Hutt spoke in English. He was proud that the Bohemians had taken some action toward honest government. Good men and good government were sought. If a straightforward man should be put in the field by the Bohemians he would be supported by the Republicans. Today the Republicans were clear of Cullerton and were free to act as was thought best. The West Side Gas Company had paid Cullerton's fine of $1,500 when he was convicted of whisky tricks, and as a result the West Side now paid $2 and $3 for gas, while the South Side got better gas at $1. He was holding and upholding the railroad corporations and could get $1,000 from each of the railroad companies for his campaign purposes. But he was going to be kicked out. The Bohemians had settled in the ward, had put up many fine buildings, and were certainly fit to represent the ward in the Council.

The speech was enthusiastically cheered.

A committee consisting of A. Silliha, J. Sheirmen, J. Miksack, J. Oliverius, and J. Slapock was appointed to select three names, from which a candidate was to be chosen, and reported the following: John Kalah, foreman at Harvey's planing-mill; Frank Fucik, Deputy-Sheriff; and Prokop Hudek, a Bohemian writer. Another committee was appointed to confer with the proposed candidates and report at the ratification-meeting to be held next Saturday afternoon.

"TIPPING" WAITERS.

AN ENGLISH CUSTOM WHICH SEEMS TO FLOURISH IN THIS CITY.

"The practice of 'tipping' has grown steadily," said a down-town restaurateur. "It extends now to all classes of servants in public establishments. It is an imported custom, and of course, like every other custom that Americans import, is overdone. It is not a bad plan, on the whole, to 'tip' a restaurant waiter for example. It certainly quickens him into attention and respect. But the amount should be small if, as seems the case, it is going to be a general practice. A trifle would answer instead of the large sums waiters often get."

"How large are the sums?"

"Oh, I refer to a few restaurants only where the prices are high and the patrons well-to-do persons, and even there I haven't heard that waiters are willing to dispense with their weekly wages. A good dinner and good wine warm the patrons into liberality toward the attendants. Quarters, and halves, and dollars are the 'tips' given here. Of course the amount a waiter receives from this source is irregular. I know a man who has made as high as $50 a week. But that was unusual, and probably he won't repeat the record, although he and the others employed in a popular restaurant average fair sums. There is one old waiter in a South-Side restaurant much frequented by expensive dinner and supper parties who they say has become well off out of his 'tips.' Men who serve here are of little use at cheaper places. They can't stand the dimes that make up the 'tips.'"

PARDONS.

Favorable Record of Gov. Hamilton as Compared with That of Preceding Governors.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Considerable unfavorable newspaper comment has been given to Gov. Hamilton over the fact that he pardoned an escaped convict last week who broke jail in the southern part of the State some sixteen years ago and who had been living a straight life since that time. The record of Gov. Hamilton in the matter of pardoning criminals is a most favorable one as compared with other Governors of this State. Since assuming the Governorship he has been very cautious in dealing out pardons, as the following statement, which covers the period from February, 1883, to date, will show: Only eight men have been pardoned from the Joliet Penitentiary, and but two sentences have been commuted since he has been Governor.

PARDONS BY GOVS. BEVERIDGE AND CULLOM.

During his term of office Gov. Beveridge pardoned no less than 358 convicts from Joliet Prison—fifty-one the first year, 100 during his second year, 109 for the third year, and ninety-eight during his fourth year. He vacated the Governor's office the 8th of January, 1877, and that day forwarded to the penitentiary pardons for eight men and commutations of sentence for eighteen others, three of whom were serving life terms. The other fifteen had sentences ranging from eight to thirty-four years.

Gov. Cullom's record as a pardoner of criminals was far behind that of Beveridge. He released forty convicts during his first year in office, thirty the second year, twenty-four the third year, and twenty-seven the last year of his term—making a total of 121 pardons from Joliet Penitentiary; and for the two years after his reelection as Governor, and up to the date of his election as United States Senator, he granted pardons to fifty-one more. Gov. Cullom issued eighty-three commutations of sentence during the six years he was in office, commuting the sentences of seven life-convicts to a term of years. Nineteen of the other commuted sentences were of convicts serving terms of from ten to sixty-one years.

PETITIONS.

From 700 to 800 petitions for the pardon of convicts are on file in the Governor's office at Springfield at the present time, and during the term of Gov. Beveridge over 1,200 petitions for pardon placed on file in his office. Almost every other convict who enters the prison has hopes of getting a pardon or commutation of his sentence to a shorter term, but when the petition is presented at Springfield, and clemency is asked at the hands of Gov. Hamilton, in most cases these hopes are dashed. Hamilton is considered by the convicts to be a hard man to work upon. They cannot come the "destitute-wife racket" on him, nor work up the "religious dodge," as they could on Beveridge.

EIGHT PARDONS BY GOV. HAMILTON.

Of the eight pardons granted by Gov. Hamilton not one of them has been given to a professional criminal nor to a dangerous man. They are as follows:

Merritt Stewart, from Marion County, eight years for manslaughter in 1878, pardoned last March.

James Williams, from Cook County, five years for burglary in 1880, pardoned last March.

Jerry Marin, from Winnebago County, one year for embezzlement, pardoned last July.

William Franks, from Sangamon County, one year for assault to kill, pardoned in September last.

T. R. Garin, from Cook County, three years for larceny in 1882, pardoned in September last.

Howland Steffey, from Hancock County, three years for perjury in October, 1881, pardoned in December last.

Michael Murphy, from Will County, two years for larceny in 1882, pardoned Jan 12, 1884.

John Keedle, from Cook County, two years for larceny, pardoned the 20th of the present month.

The two commutations issued by Hamilton were for Bernard Sellgman and Charles Hirschman, both of whom were sentenced from Chicago.

DESPERATE LOVERS.

A Supposed Poisoning Case in Which the Wife and Her Lover Were Arrested as the Authors.

MT. CARMEL, Pa., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Frank Kliskisk was the proprietor of a boarding-house in the Village of Continental, four miles from here. A few weeks ago he had reason to suspect that his wife was too intimate with Andrew Kneppie, a boarder, and a fight followed between the two men, ending in a victory for the latter. Kliskisk brought suit against Knepple for assault and battery, and in default of bail he was committed to the Sunbury Jail to await trial. Mrs. Kliskisk succeeded, however, in obtaining his release Wednesday last, and triumphantly led him to her husband's house. The husband, wife, and liberated prisoner ate supper together. Immediately afterward Kliskisk dropped dead. Suspicion of foul play was aroused, and Coroner Wright, of Shamokin, placed a guard over the woman and her lover and made a post-mortem examination, which proved that Kliskisk's death was caused by poisoning. At the instance of District-Attorney Mahon, Mrs. Kliskisk and Knepple were locked up in the Sunbury Jail. The stomach of the dead man will be sent to Philadelphia tomorrow for analysis.

A FIGHT WITH OUTLAWS.

DECATUR, Tex., Feb. 24.—A desperate fight between a band of horse-thieves and a Constable's posse occurred near Greenwood this morning. Dr. W. F. Smith, one of the posse, was shot through the bowels and died. It is thought that a number of others were wounded, how seriously is unknown. One thief was shot in the breast, but escaped. The people are out en masse pursuing the outlaws.

THE MAN IN JAIL.

A Reporter for "The Tribune" Has a Long Talk with the Alleged Winnetka Murderer.

The Prisoner Given a Chance to Explain the Strong Points of Circumstantial Evidence.

His Father Arrives from Ontario and Visits Him in His Cell—He Is Satisfied of His Innocence.

The detectives again visited Winnetka yesterday and continued the search for evidence on which to convict Neil McKeague. They were hunting for the property supposed to have been taken by the murderer, but it is not known that any was found. Several persons who are suspected of knowing something about the crime were closely watched and again examined, but no new arrests were made. It is said that young Mahoney, the butcher's boy, has made some important disclosures, but the detectives are unwilling to reveal any facts concerning the case until their plans are fully developed. There was no abatement in the interest manifested by the villagers. All were glad that an indictment had been so speedily found, and hoped the guilt of the prisoner might be as easily established if he was the murderer.

THE BLOODY COLLAR.

The report that a bloody collar and necktie had been found in the butcher's trunk, and that an examination of Mr. Willson's fingernails had resulted in finding hair that corresponded with McKeague's created some excitement, although it was not generally believed to be true. A man who has been working on the case stated, however, that the report was not unfounded.

Although indicted and imprisoned, Neil McKeague does not seem at all apprehensive for the future, but maintains the air of composure that has characterized his conduct from the first. He is cheerful and good-natured. He does not appear to realize his position, but takes his arrest and imprisonment in a quiet and matter-of-fact manner, not even venturing a complaint. The jail officials say he has not given the slightest trouble since his committal.

M'KEAGUE INTERVIEWED.

Yesterday a TRIBUNE reporter called at the jail and asked to see the prisoner.

"Certainly," said the Deputy, "but your errand will be a fruitless one, as you will only run the gauntlet of a shower of profanity. McKeague has positively refused to be interviewed, and has told a dozen reporters as much in rather strong language. You may try, however, and may be more successful. You will find him in Cell 104, on the second tier."

"I am glad to see you," said the prisoner, as he arose and shook hands with the reporter through the iron bars that separated them. "I have had quite an exciting experience since we rode down from Winnetka together, and, as you see, it has resulted in my being locked up here. I was not much surprised at being placed under arrest, as I had expected it. It came rather sudden, though, and when I least expected it. If I had been taken a week ago I would not have thought it so strange. For several days the detectives did not bother me any, and appeared to have got over the idea that I was in any way connected with the crime. I thought from that that they had really got hold of some clew that would lead to the arrest of the right person, but I was mistaken. The truth of the matter is that the detectives were baffled. They had to arrest some one and they took me, but as yet they have failed to find any evidence to prove that I am guilty. I will admit that there are unfortunate circumstances connected with myself on which some suspicion might be based, but not enough to warrant the proceedings that have been taken.

HE SAYS HE IS INNOCENT.

"I am just as innocent of that crime as you are. I couldn't have committed it. Do I look like a murderer? You have seen and talked with me nearly every day since the murder was committed, and I don't believe you have ever seen anything unusual about my manner. Why, if I had been guilty of committing such an awful crime as that I could not have gone through with what I have, even though I was a hardened criminal. I would give everything I have got in the world to see that murderer caught, but it seems to me that he never will be. If he is not I am about ruined. Not that any proof can be obtained against me, but I will always be suspected. It is pretty tough, but I suppose it can't be helped.

"I can't understand how an indictment could be found against me on such flimsy circumstantial evidence. I suppose it was railroaded through for the purpose of exciting public opinion against me. Still I shall keep a stiff upper-lip and endure my imprisonment like a man, as I am confident that I can prove my innocence."

"Has your attorney called to see you yet?"

"No, but I presume he will some time today. I didn't know that I had one until I saw it so stated in the paper. My friend Frank Scott has retained Mr. Hardy for me. My father will be here today, and he will look after the lawyer part of my case. I don't know that I need any lawyer though, as, so far as I am concerned, I should not hesitate to lay my case before any Judge or jury in the land."

THOSE BUTTONS.

"How about the buttons found in the house matching those on your vest?"

"Well, that doesn't prove anything. I went over to Grosse Point a short time ago and got to scuffling with a party. In that way two buttons were pulled off my vest and I sewed some others on the next day. There are lots of buttons just like them. The detectives also claim that I had not worn that vest since the murder. That is not so, as I have worn it constantly and had it on when I came to Chicago Friday. It is said that blood-stains have been found on my clothes. That may be true, but I don't know that it is. I cut the end of this finger off a while ago and the blood may have got on my clothes."

THE BLOODY COLLAR.

"It is stated that the detectives have found a collar and necktie in your trunk that are stained with blood."

"I don't believe it. They wouldn't dare to break open my trunk, and I have got the key to it with me. If they break open my trunk they will suffer for it. But, so far as the bloody collar and tie are concerned, there is not a particle of truth. I don't think I had a soiled collar in my trunk. I guess that is some reporter's story for the sake of making a sensation."

"Did you write any letters the night of the murder?"

"No, I didn't; and I distinctly told the detectives so. I sat in the shop reading until after 8 o'clock, and then posted up my books. From there I went into the 'pop-shop' and played cards until it was time to go to bed."

"It is also said that hair has been found under Mr. Willson's finger-nails that corresponds with yours."

"What nonsense. They must be trying awful hard to bang me when they will start a story of that kind."

THE ARREST.

"What happened after you were placed under arrest?"

"I didn't know that I was under arrest when I left Winnetka. McGinn and Carney came into my shop, and after examining my vest-buttons asked me to go to Chicago. I did so. I was taken into Pinkerton's office and surrounded by about a dozen persons. Mr. Mills questioned me, and I answered him promptly and truthfully. I stood all this without a murmur until four or five commenced to ask questions at the same time, when I shut down on them. I said I was willing to be examined by any one of them but did not propose to stand the fire of a dozen who were only trying to confuse me. The examination lasted until a late hour. I spent the night at the office and was kindly treated, but was considerably astonished when I was indicted and taken here. Say, if you see Frank Scott, will you tell him I want to see him? I shall always be glad to see you, too. THE TRIBUNE has treated me fairly and has not tried to damage me by printing what was not true. The other papers have had lots of stuff about me which was only printed to fill up their papers. 'Good-by.'"

THREE STRANGE VISITORS.

As the reporter was about taking his leave three men walked up the iron stairway leading to the prison. One of them held in his hand a traveling-bag and the other two were engaged in earnest conversation. Arrived at the gate the eldest of the party asked to see McKeague.

"You can't see him today; come tomorrow," said the turnkey as he turned away. There was something touching in the stranger's voice as he pleadingly said: "Can't I see him now?" and instinctively the guard inquired of him his name.

THE PRISONER'S FATHER.

"I am Neil McKeague, the father of the man who is charged with the murder of James L. Willson," he answered. As he spoke his face darkened, and the lines under his eyes spoke plainly of worry and deep thought.

"Wait a minute," the official said, "I'll see if I can let you in."

He returned almost instantly, and the father and his two companions were admitted. The old man said that he had come here from Thorold, Ont., in response to the telegram sent to him Friday, which announced that his son was accused of a dreadful crime. His face has a ruddy color, and is covered with a heavy growth of beard of mixed red and gray. He has a robust figure, but looked tired and worn out, and had evidently had but little sleep since his departure from home.

"These are two friends of Neil's whom I have brought with me. Can they also see him?" This was said in a low but seemingly painful tone.

A Deputy led the way for the visitors to McKeague's cell. When they arrived there the prisoner was reading. When he saw his father he laid aside the paper and reached forth his brawny hand. There was no outward show of emotion by either person, and no scene, as was expected. The old man simply said: "How are you, Neil?" and he replied: "Very well. How are the folks at home?" The prisoner maintained the composure which has characterized him since the murder. The father appeared thoughtful and looked his boy squarely in the eye before he continued the conversation. McKeague did not flinch. It was noticed by this time that, although the old man's outward appearance was calm, inwardly there was a great struggle. He concealed it, however, with success. The talk between father and son lasted forty minutes and was carried on in a whisper, which no one heard. It is understood that Mr. McKeague is in comfortable circumstances and will do all he can to save his son.

THE FATHER'S STATEMENT.

"Do you think he is guilty?" bluntly asked a TRIBUNE reporter of the Canadian after his interview with the alleged murderer.

"He is as innocent of the heinous crime they charge him with as a new-born babe," was the confident reply. "Neil has never been a wild boy, and when he was at home he was always noted for his quiet behavior and straight conduct. He never was one who would engage in brawls and fights. I never knew him to drink or strike any one in a passion, notwithstanding he has a violent temper. I have not seen him in two years before, and I don't think he has changed any since."

"You have read the accounts in the papers. Might it not be possible that under the circumstances he was led to commit the deed?" suggested the reporter.

"No, you can't make me believe it. Neil says he is innocent and can prove it, and I don't doubt him. I am now going to find lodgings, and then I'll see his lawyer. No, Neil has not explained anything to me. I will have another talk with him tomorrow. In the meantime I will seek some rest. It's a terrible change, and I am old and I expect to be active and do clear my son. I spent the day at Winnetka and talked to the people there. From what I hear they too think him innocent. My time was limited, and consequently my stay was short. I'll go there again, however, and look into the matter. I think we can prove an alibi. No, I won't say anything else. I've said too much now," and the speaker walked hurriedly away with his friends.

HABEAS CORPUS.

In all probability an effort will be made to have the accused man released on a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that there is insufficient evidence to sustain the charge. If this little legal play of counsel should be successful McKeague will probably be rearrested immediately on an indictment for the murder of Mrs. Willson. The witnesses in the case will be heard today by the grand jury. The prosecution foresaw that all possible means would be employed to defeat their case on technicalities and otherwise, and they have taken good care that McKeague shall remain in jail until proved innocent.

There is a suspicion that the double murder was the work of more than one man, and the detectives are engaged in working up a theory which may result in the arrest of several suspected persons.

A DETECTIVE'S THEORY.

A detective, who has been active in gathering the evidence against McKeague, gives the following imaginary description of the butchery: "McKeague went to Willson's house between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening without any intention of committing a crime. He went there to transact business, and that business was to borrow money. His meat-shop had been losing money from the start, and he was in need of funds. He already owed Mr. Willson $900, and wanted to increase his indebtedness. When he arrived at the house Mrs. Willson had retired, but Mr. Willson was in the sitting-room reading his evening paper. McKeague made his errand known to the old gentleman and the latter told him he could not accommodate him. All of Mr. Willson's friends testify that while he was strictly honest in his dealings he was also very exacting. He was extremely cautious in lending money, always insisting on full security. He refused the butcher any more money because he considered him shaky. He entered the library and brought out a box containing valuable papers, and possibly a large amount of money. Among these papers were the evidence of McKeague's indebtedness and his (Willson's) will. Angry words were exchanged, and the old man told McKeague to pay him what he already owed and clear out. McKeague saw the bundles of money in the box and instantly conceived an idea that he could get away with it.

THE SHOTS.

"Drawing his revolver as the old man sat in his chair, McKeague fired, and the bullet struck Mr. Willson in the breast, and passed through the upper lobe of the left lung, and lodged in the muscles of the back. Struggling to his feet, Mr. Willson grappled with his assailant and wrenched two buttons from his vest. These buttons were found on the floor and match those on McKeague's vest. McKeague threw off the old man's grasp and again fired. This shot took effect in the victim's mouth and he sank upon the floor.

KILLING THE WOMAN.

"McKeague was startled by the piercing shrieks of Mrs. Willson. The sitting-room door had been left open and she had distinctly heard everything that had passed below, but was too feeble to go to her husband's aid. Bounding up the stairway, the now infuriated man entered the bedroom occupied by Mrs. Willson. The paralytic old woman attempted to defend herself with the cane that laid beside her. It was wrenched from her feeble grasp by the murderer, and he commenced beating her over the head. The cane was quickly splintered and a heavy pair of iron tongs were seized by the demon. With these he pounded the old woman's head into an almost shapeless mass, and threw them down, twisted and broken. He completed his hellish work with the dead son's sabre and then rushed from the chamber of horrors.

THE BLOODY HAND.

"Descending the stairs he again entered the sitting-room in order to secure the money-box and papers. Mr. Willson was not dead. His dying groans attracted the murderer's attention, and he stamped the last breath of life out of his victim. Mr. Willson's last dying effort was to raise his hand, and he left the bloody imprint seen upon the wall. As McKeague passed out of the door he locked it and threw away the key. It was then he realized his horrible position. He secreted his plunder and removed the evidence of his guilt so far as possible by washing his hands and face in his shop. The thought that he must be able to prove an alibi then struck him and he proceeded to the "pop-shop" where he played cards for over an hour without manifesting any noticeable signs of mental disturbance. He had a part to play. His cool conduct since the murder has been said to prove his innocence, but that is all nonsense. He is accustomed to the sight of blood and it presents no terrors to him. He has preserved this outward semblance of coolness because he must do so or be convicted, and he had the nerve to do it. There is nothing remarkable in this as very few criminals of his stamp break down until their guilt is fully established and many have been hanged with the cry of innocence on their lips."

ART NOTES.

Miss Lizzie Tuck is engaged on the life-size portrait of a black-and-white setter.

Thurber is again able to visit his store, though still an invalid. The Lloyd stock of water-colors is still there—or the remains of it, quite a large number having been sold.

The famous Bellows collection of water-colors will be sold in New York Thursday and Friday of this week. So well known is this artist that the term "water-color" almost invariably suggests his name to one at all conversant with the art of the country.

Some time ago Gookins received an order from Mr. Plankinton, who is building a $175,000 residence at Milwaukee, for five large decorative pictures. The order was filled, and a few days ago he received a commission from the same patron for five more. When completed, Mr. Plankinton's residence will be one of the finest in the State of Wisconsin.

At O'Brien's there are "King Lear and the Fool," by Krauss, and a life-size portrait of a girl, in black and white, by Bressan; an excellent oil portrait of Dr. J. Adams Allen, by Phillips, which is to be presented to Rush Medical College; a portrait of the father of Gen. Schofield, by Ambrose McNeil, who is now engaged on a portrait of the son, and also a number of choice etchings, including "The Vesper Hour," after Clements, by King.

THE FLOODS.

Cairo and Mound City All Right—Paducah in a Happy Frame of Mind.

Ohio Backwater Extends Fifty Miles Up the Cumberland, Inundating Several Towns.

Complaints from Metropolis of Political Interference in the Distribution of Money and Supplies.

CAIRO AND VICINITY.

THE RIVER AT A STAND AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The river has been on a stand since last night, but will probably show a decline by morning. Thousands of sightseers throng the broad levees today, watching with eager interest the great flood as it rushes to the gulf. A tramp over the seven miles of levee which surrounds our city was indulged in this morning by your correspondent, with a view of placing on record the general condition of things existing. From the stone depot to North Cairo, on the Ohio side, the water is from one to three feet below the tops of the levees, while from North Cairo, which is at the junction of the levees, occupying a position as at the tip of a flat-iron, to the Holliday, the levees stand, by actual measurement, four to seven feet above the water. Sandbags and barges have been placed in position to prevent washing. Nothing in the way of pressure can force the embankments away, the slope outward being seven and a half feet to one in hight, compelling a downward pressure. A defective spot, however—possibly the existence of a log within the embankment—might induce slight seepage, and if not promptly stopped would result in a dangerous abrasion. This especial danger has received careful attention, but thus far not the slightest indication of a tender place has been discovered. There is a world of virtue and security in a few feet of well-built mud-bank.

AN ENERGETIC RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

As to danger of water ever running over the embankments, a remark made by Col. Jeffrey, Superintendent of the Illinois Central, to a prominent gentleman of this city yesterday may be quoted.

"Why," said he, "with the great facilities at hand I do not hesitate to say that I could keep six feet more water than now exists out of the city. You see, if necessary every available man employed by the Illinois Central could be thrown into Cairo within a very few hours, with the accompaniment of spades, shovels, etc., in addition to the vast amount of gravel which could be hauled into the city."

This action, should the emergency require, would more than a hundred times repay the expense necessary by the keeping up their Southern connection and enabling the constant and regular running of trains. This is the style of a man the company has wisely placed at the head of their affairs.

FRIENDS INDEED.

Gen. C. W. Pavey, Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, yesterday telegraphed Col. J. C. Willis, ex-Collector and his predecessor, who is housed at Metropolis with a broken leg, expressing sympathy and ordering him to draw for $100, which had been raised by his old associates